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Young Nation: It Sets Pace In Social Reform

Iraq Bans Child Labor; Gives Rest Periods; Approves Unions

Boundary Dispute

Frontier Differences With Iran Again Listed on League's Agenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD—A sweeping "Labor Charter" for the whole of Iraq has just come into force here.

Discussed by Parliament in the Spring, the new Labor Bill has now become law throughout the land.

Thus the workers of this four-year old Arab Kingdom have secured for themselves advanced labor legislation which many older countries in the West have obtained only after many years of industrial strife.

No Definite Work Day

The new bill does not lay down any definite hours of work, which are to be fixed from time to time by the Council of Ministers. It is open to workers to work longer hours than those prescribed provided they receive extra pay. Definite periods of rest are, however, laid down. Thus, there is a compulsory one hour's break in the day's work, and at least 24 hours after every six days.

Night work, too, has been taken care of. Anyone so employed must have a rest of at least 11 hours. If the night rest is shorter, a compensating rest must be granted during the day. Night work for women and young people may be wholly forbidden in certain industries, or below a certain age.

Child Labor Forbidden

Anyone under 15 may not be employed in industrial undertakings. They may however, work in technical schools, charitable institutions and industrial establishments, but not for more than four hours. Young people may work on vessels provided only members of the same family are employed on them. No one under 18 may be employed on any vessel as trimmer or stoker.

Women workers are entitled to claim two weeks' leave of absence before and three weeks after confinement, and no woman may work during the three weeks following childbirth. For this absence her employer may not deduct any of her wages nor may he dismiss her during that period.

10-Day Holiday

Another important provision of new bill establishes the right to holidays with pay. Thus every worker in a business employing more than 10 workers is entitled to 10 days holiday with full pay for every year's work.

The bill also covers workmen's compensation and the safety of workers. Thus, the Government has power to lay down regulations regarding the accommodation to be provided for workers as well as the construction and equipment of workshops and factories. It is also given the right of inspection of every business undertaking at any hour of day or night.

The right of association is definitely recognized. Thus any 20 workers in the same trade may form an association on application to the Ministry of the Interior, which must give its decision within 15 days. Such associations may be formed to protect the workers, to promote co-operation and mutual aid, to bring about "educational, social and moral improvements" and develop Iraq industries. There is the right of appeal to the Council of Ministers, whose decision is final.

Under Supervision

The administrative committees running the associations are elected under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. Like other labor institutions in Iraq, workers' associations are subject to inspection by the ministry. Even the permit to an association may be canceled by the Council of Ministers.

Labor exchanges where the jobless can seek work may be opened in Baghdad and anywhere else if necessary. A joint committee of workers and employers advises the Government how they shall be run.

The bill also empowers the Ministry of the Interior to set up conciliation bodies to settle labor disputes by conciliation or arbitration. Such bodies may only act with the consent of both sides.

It is also within the power of the Government to fix minimum daily wages for all classes of workers.

South African Radio Operated as Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Radio in South Africa, which since its inception 10 years ago, has been privately controlled, has now passed into the hands of a public utility corporation. It is intended that this corporation although founded by act of Parliament, should be left entirely free of government control.

For the sum of £150,000, fixed by arbitration, the corporation has acquired all the assets of the private company, including a substantial sum in cash and has assumed certain liabilities.

The government view has been that the time has arrived when the service should be publicly owned and controlled and operated solely in the interests and for the benefit of the nation. No drastic alteration in the service is planned.

Spanish Crisis and the League: Will the Powers Intervene? Madrid Builds Huge Air Fleet

Meeting at Geneva Has Way to Intervene by Article XI

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—An exceedingly difficult problem was set the League when the insurrection broke out in Spain. There was among the pedants an immediate search for texts which would indicate their duty.

To their dismay the Covenant did not appear to cover the case of civil war. Certainly with some juridic ingenuity it would have been found possible to invoke various clauses.

Notably Article 11, which refers to "any circumstances whatever, which threaten to disturb good understanding between nations," and also refers to "any war or threat of war," giving the Council the right to take "any wise and effectual action," might be deemed to apply to this case, or indeed to almost any imaginable case which may affect international relations.

Old Axioms Kept

Yet it was not, even by the rigid sticklers for texts, judged expedient to intervene in Spain. At this stage of the world's mentality the old axioms about the undesirability of interfering in domestic disputes remain valid not only in family but in national life.

If Spaniards choose to fight with each other, it is not easy to mediate without running the risk of perilous complications, and from the League viewpoint, to supply either side with weapons, even though it is "legal" to deal with the Government, is morally unthinkable.

An Internal Quarrel

Although there has been a lot of loose talk lately of "running risks" for peace—that is to say, of running the specific risk of getting involved in war or of extending war—the general feeling was that, what-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Foreign Pilots Planned by Loyalists for New Effort

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MADRID, Sept. 17—Foreign pilots are being recruited, the Government asserted today, to launch an aerial attack against Fascist insurgents with a "huge fleet of new bombing and fighting planes."

Delivery of the new air armada from improvised factories at Barcelona is expected soon, officials said, to strengthen the sky forces of the defending Socialists.

Foreign Pilots

The ships will be placed in the hands of foreign pilots and machine gunners, now being organized by the Madrid air command, military authorities declared.

Government lines in the civil war sectors, meanwhile, are concentrating on repulsing enemy advances, the War Ministry said, awaiting the moment when the reinforced flying formations begin a definite offensive against the fascists.

Decree on Foreigners

Secretary of the Interior Angel Galarza announced he soon would "make public an important decree affecting foreigners," but declined to disclose the details at present.

Another appeal for gifts of wool was made by women's organizations rushing manufacture of winter uniforms for militiamen in the field.

Julio Just, a Left-republican, was named by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero to be minister of public works, and Manuel Irujo, a Basque Nationalist, became Minister-without-Portfolio.

Led by Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish fascists flung 175,000 men at Toledo and Madrid on three main fronts today.

An engagement, reported by government sources to be "the fiercest battle since the outbreak of the revolution" was raging several miles from Toledo.

Loyalists ready to dynamite Alcazar: Page 10.

Constitution Day Grows Nationwide In Only Two Years

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—With Constitution Day celebrated on a national scale today, 700 Chicagoans who initiated the observance at a Century of Progress in 1934 found themselves the fathers of what some said might in time become a new American holiday.

Julius H. Miner, Chicago attorney who founded the observance "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America" estimated 300 cities were participating in the celebration this year.

Last year, he said, about 60 cities observed the day with historical pageants and patriotic programs. In 1934, Chicago celebrated alone, but Mr. Miner said 359,000 persons attended a Century of Progress for the observance.

He described the celebration—held on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution Sept. 17, 1787—as "political" in its nature, but not "partisan."

"It is addressed to the common people of the United States," he said. "I am convinced that the American people are genuinely patriotic, and that their patriotism overshadows any other issue.

"The day is as important to Americans as the Fourth of July," said Mr. Miner, who is general director of the Chicago celebration this year. "The nation ought to celebrate both anniversaries."

This year's Chicago program was scheduled for tonight in the Chicago stadium. Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, retired, were announced as speakers.

Nation's Fundamental Law Magnet for Capital Crowd

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The bronze-and-marble shrine which encases the nation's fundamental law was polished up today by Congressional Library attendants for the benefit of a large crowd of Constitution Day visitors.

Although no special ceremony was scheduled, librarians figured that by nightfall more than 5000 persons would have paid their respects to the time-honored document signed 149 years ago today.

If their eyes are keen, visitors can still trace nearly every letter on the four leaves of wrinkled parchment, shielded from sunlight by a double sheet of glass and a film of yellow gelatine.

The famous phrases were set down in the round, clear hand of Gouverneur Morris, Pennsylvania delegate entrusted with the final drafting of the Constitution.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Sept. 17, 1936

Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	7
Courage [With Russian Translation]	
The Young Folks' Page	8
Financial Page	9
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	10
German Translation	10
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Heavy Rains Wash Away Drought In Plains Dustbowl

By the Associated Press

Rain splashed wide areas of the southwest Wednesday, washing away the summer drought, replenishing diminished water supplies and insuring farmers of badly needed feed crops for their stock.

It was a "million dollar rain" for harassed farmers of eastern Kansas, western Missouri, Oklahoma and parts of Texas, said S. D. Flora, federal meteorologist at Topeka.

Aside from promoting growth of pasture and forage crops, stunted by the prolonged drought, the rain provided moisture for planting of wheat, rye and other small grains for winter pasture, K. D. Blood, Oklahoma federal crop statistician, said.

Cool weather accompanied the rain and swept high temperatures from a heat-weary area.

Dry farm ponds were brimming after the rain, obviating the necessity of hauling stock water—a chore imposed on many farmers as the drought dried up wells and ponds. Creeks, dusty for weeks, were flowing over much of the area.

Many Kansas cities, facing acute water shortages as rivers shrank to trickles under the prolonged dry spell, saw reservoirs filling and a dangerous situation averted.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 17

League—Baffling Decisions Impend

The League of Nations, its Council convening tomorrow, its Assembly Monday—anticipates a baffling decision that is impending. Ethiopia is expected to send a delegation in the name of the Black Kingdom; Italy is expected to send a delegation representing both Italy and Ethiopia as part of the Italian Empire. Pulling in favor of seating the Ethiopian delegation will be all the ideals the League professed; in favor of seating the Italian delegation will be hard-bitten practical considerations based on Europe's (especially Britain's and France's) desire to placate Italy. The League must choose between ideals and expediency or find a hedge.

The League also expects that the burning brand of Spanish civil strife will be tossed into its collective lap. Technically, the Covenant provides ample grounds for reference of the Spanish crisis to the League.

Fliers Safe—Rickenbacker Aids Bogged Pair

Harry Richman, night club crooner, and Dick Merrill, veteran pilot, who wound up their cavalier trans-Atlantic flight in a Newfoundland bog, are reached by rescuers. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, at the head of the rescue party, after a 17-hour boat trip from Harbor Grace, arrives with 100 gallons of gas, two mechanics and a battery to put the bogged plane, the Lady Peace, back in the air. Men have constructed a 500-foot, plank runway down which the plane will glide to a takeoff for Harbor Grace, refueling—and then on to New York.

Blum—Mediates in Lille Strike

Wages that slip behind mounting prices, fostered by inflationary policies, is seen as the principal cause of recurring stay-in strikes in France.

Premier Blum late today is reported to have achieved a settlement of the Lille employer-labor deadlock. A 6 per cent wage increase, effective October, is announced for labor; further details of the settlement are not published, although it is understood labor's demand for managerial power in the textile industry was greatly modified.

Thirty-five thousand textile workers are on strike in Lille. Some of them occupy the factories; some of them clash with Rightists in the streets. Ten thousand metallurgical workers at Douai are on strike. So are 24,000 workers in the Vosges District, in northeastern France. Scattered strikes are on the increase.

Feature of these strikes is the firmness of employers, who refuse to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Blum Averts Strike Crisis By Wage Pact

Employers Grant 6 P. C. Advance—Main Points in Accord Settled

In Effect Oct. 1

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—French Government officials today announced an agreement had been reached to settle the troublesome strike of thousands of Lille textile workers.

Minister of the Interior Roger Salengro said only a few minor points remain to be ironed out.

The employees, occupying their establishments in a new strike wave which has spread to 25,000 textile workers, demanded application of the 40-hour week provided by a new law and wages increases.

The mill owners asked evacuation of the mills and a guarantee the workers union would not usurp the authority of employees.

Terms of the agreement were not made public immediately.

Under the preliminary agreement announced this evening, the strikers won a 6 per cent wage increase effective Oct. 1, but acceded to employers' restrictions on the designation of labor delegates within the factories.

Labor Unions Sued By French Employers For Seizing Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 17—At Douai, where 10,000 metallurgical workers are on strike, factory owners took legal action against the labor unions for infringement of private property by occupation of the plants.

Other proprietors took a similar stand, refusing to compromise on the critical point of factory occupation, which Premier Léon Blum himself has recognized as illegal.

Public Services Threatened

Extension of textile strikes to the Vosges district in northeastern France, where 24,000 workers are now on strike; outbreak of numerous smaller stay-in strikes near Paris and other parts of the country; and threats on the part of civil and public service employees in Lille to back up the textile workers by occupying main administrations if necessary, all indicate the seriousness of the situation.

The real problem has not been political, despite attempts of the French press on both sides to prove the contrary. Labor papers accuse proprietors of deliberate intransigeance designed to embarrass the Popular Front government and if possible bring about its downfall. Industrial journals denounce alleged communist plots to install soviets in the factories.

High Production Expense

Most responsible observers agree, however, that the principal difficulty lies in increased living costs which unquestionably make new salary adjustments necessary.

On the other hand, proprietors point out that their production costs, already far above the level of competitors in other countries, would be put still further out of line by any new wage increases.

Conviction is spreading among unprejudiced authorities here that only devaluation of the franc offers a means of breaking this vicious circle. But so far official opposition to any change in the franc continues unabated.

Arabs and Their Grievances; Copeland Urges Intervention By U. S. to Pacify Palestine

Jewish Immigration Held Responsible for Poverty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The large increase just effected by the British Government in its military forces in Palestine is in consequence of disorders among Arab cultivators who attribute the impoverishment from which they have undoubtedly suffered since 1931 to the encouragement given to Jewish immigrants in their country.

The fact that these cultivators may have been misled as to the causes of this impoverishment and that what they are suffering from may be an economic phenomenon more or less common to the world as a whole in connection with trade conditions, has not prevented their having become convinced that the Jews are squeezing them out. They think that successful rebellion is their only alternative to losing their land and becoming subordinated politically to what they regard as an alien race.

This accounts for the bitterness of the opposition with which the British authorities have found themselves confronted in their efforts to restore order.

Reasons for Bitterness

The nature of the country, with its steep bare hills and boulder-covered wadis (defiles) and the fact that the general possession of firearms has been a legacy of the war, have made repression no easy task. The Arab sniper of the night transforms himself with facility by day into the peaceful cultivator whose weapons have disappeared into the haystack or the cave long before the slow-moving detachment of British soldiers or police arrives to make a search.

Deserts Made to Bloom

The British Government's case is that so far from the concessions made to the Jews having impoverished the Arabs, the contrary is the case. This is claimed to be shown not only by the springing up of irrigated orange groves and prosperous factories where before was desolation, but also in the remarkable fact that, phenomenal as has been the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Britain Has Failed in Its Mandatory Duty, Senator Asserts

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, as spokesman for a party of United States senators, declared today Great Britain "must take the blame for the chaos in the Holy Land" and that the United States Government must take steps in the matter.

The New York senator explained the investigation of conditions in Palestine was not made in an official capacity, but to acquaint the party with an accurate picture of what is occurring.

"We found Palestine in a state of terror," he said in a statement. "Shootings, bombings and every other form of violence had become part of the daily routine during the past five months. Murder is a common occurrence. Nearly 1000 lives have been lost in the present turmoil, including those of Arabs, Jews and British soldiers.

"In spite of the fact that thoughtful Jewish and Arab leaders strive for mutual peace and lasting understanding, an intolerable state of affairs in Palestine continues. It is a condition for which, as we see it, the mandatory government must be held responsible. Its failure in this matter is of concern to the United States.

"Great Britain holds the mandatory power over Palestine. It is charged by the world with responsibility for good government there.

"The United States has a treaty with the British sovereign, a treaty which includes every word of the original mandate designed to guarantee a Jewish national home in Palestine and to give unfailing justice to the Moslems and other religionists in the land.

"In consequence of this solemn treaty, it is our right, and probably our duty, as citizens and as United States senators, to investigate and report upon the fulfillment of the convention which we believe is not being administered in accordance with its letter and spirit.

"Our own Government cannot be held blameless until it calls sharply to the attention of Great Britain our feeling that the mandate is not being administered as it should be."

France Stands By Soviet Pact, Blum Declares

The French Premier in a broadcast speech outlining his Government's stand on arms, warned that the people of France would rally to defend the country from aggression, however it may be split up into political groups. He also denied there was any possibility of France's revoking its alliance with Russia. He reaffirmed his faith in the League and collective security.

Additional training to prepare French youth for military service is announced as the French Government's plan to meet the threat of German conscription.

The Soviet Commissar for War gives resounding assurance to the people of the Ukraine that the Communist Government will never permit an enemy's foot on Russian soil.

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum warned the world tonight that France, although divided on conflicting doctrines and parties, would in the face of necessity unite to "defend her soil."

Most of the discourse was devoted to praise of the democratic form of government, in discussing which M. Blum lauded the United States as an example.

Replying to German hopes that France would give up its mutual military alliance with Russia, Blum declared that his Government would keep faith with all its engagements, contracts and pacts.

Premier Blum reaffirmed France's faith in the principles of the League of Nations and in collective security.

"Peace must be general," he said, "because war is general, because there is not a single armed conflict which in present-day Europe could be limited or isolated."

Pre-Military Training Planned in France To Balance Reich Arming

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—Pierre de Zarnaulds, undersecretary of state, announced today that he intended to introduce a bill providing for compulsory pre-military training for all French youths.

The plan, which probably will be presented to Parliament in November, would increase greatly France's trained reserve and, authoritative sources said, would go far to counteract Germany's superior manpower.

KIEV, Russia, Sept. 17 (AP)—Amid wild cheers, Clement Voroshiloff, Russian commissar of war and navy, promised inhabitants of the Ukraine, in a speech made public today, that if war comes, it will not be fought on Soviet soil.

"We reaffirm that if the Soviet's enemies attack the Ukraine, White Russia or any other part of the Union," Mr. Voroshiloff declared, "We not only will stop him from entering the socialistic fatherland, we will defeat the enemy on the territory he came from."

London and Oslo Agreement Halts Threat to Whales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—The possibility of unrestricted commercial warfare on Antarctic whales has been avoided by the Anglo-Norwegian agreement foreshadowed here today.

The month-old whaling dispute, the Christian Science Monitor learns, is being settled by abandonment of the attempt to limit total catches of the coming season to a definite quota as in previous years.

Restrictions

Any restriction on hunting will be by means of the shorter season of three months instead of three and a half, and limitation of the number of whale-catchers to five or six per floating factory.

In order to obtain the British agreement, it is understood that Norway has also consented to allow the two largest British whaling concerns—Unilever and Salvesen—to fix their catch to 250,000 and 10,000 barrels of oil respectively, to employ seven catches for each factory and for the Salvesen ships to proceed to the whaling grounds at once instead of waiting until Dec. 8, when the agreed season begins for all other expeditions.

Beyond Whitehall's Control

Such preferential treatment is due, it is believed, to the fact that their ships are registered in the Irish Free State and South Africa and are therefore outside Whitehall's "control." At the time, it is noted that these concerns, being British, get the benefit of full Downing Street support in negotiations with the Norwegians.

Back of Oslo's temporary abandonment of the fixed quota binding on the expeditions of both countries,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Social Worker

Wide World

Gerard Swope

Leads Delegates in Visit to White House

Grand Jury Fixes Blame on Earle For Bootleg Coal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Responsibility for the shipping of anthracite mined in Pennsylvania by unemployed miners operating properties without the consent of the owners is placed squarely on the doorstep of Gov. George H. Earle of the Keystone state, in a presentment by the New York County August grand jury before Judge Cornelius F. Collins, of General Sessions court here today.

This coal, commonly known as "bootleg," has been coming into New York and other eastern markets for months in competition with anthracite mined by legitimate companies. Efforts by these concerns to get Pennsylvania state authorities to evict the "bootleggers" from their properties having failed, mine owners sought through legal action to bar shipment of the produce of their mines into New York and the case was referred to the grand jury here.

Called "Polluted Commerce"

"Polluted commerce" is the name the grand jurors apply to this coal. They urge Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to address Governor Earle on the subject with a view to seeing if the State of Pennsylvania will not act to stop it and they also recommend that the Legislature in Albany enact laws to prevent these shipments into New York state.

The grand jury says its investigation revealed that 20,000 persons are engaged in the bootlegging of coal in Pennsylvania. It charges that "this outlaw industry is a heartless exploiter of labor," paying as little as 50 cents a day to some workers, and estimates that 400,000 tons of "stolen" anthracite have been shipped into New York city and sold at prices far below what legitimate business charges. This amounts to about 10 per cent of the anthracite consumed here, it adds.

The annual production of "bootleg" coal in Pennsylvania was placed by the grand jury at 4,000,000 tons.

Traffic in Stolen Goods

On the other hand, it says, New York city coal dealers having a capital investment of more than $50,000,000 are "left defenseless" against this traffic, which, it declares, "is bound to destroy an important part of the revenues on which this city and State must depend."

The grand jury recalls that, despite representations made to Governor Earle by companies owning the coal mines and by business interests, he has done nothing to put a stop to "the state of anarchy" existing in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

Governor Earle refused to comment on the presentment, according to the Associated Press.

America Wins Lady Reading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Having completed by automobile a round-trip of 10,000 miles across the United States and Canada, traveling incognito with only a companion and chauffeur, the Dowager Marchioness of Reading professed her abiding admiration for America before she left here for England in the Aquitania of the Cunard-White Star line, today.

Lady Reading was especially interested in the methods by which the United States handles its unemployment problem, since she is the leader of the Personal Service league, one of England's largest voluntary relief organizations. By traveling as a commoner, she was able to talk with relief recipients and to learn of the problems of people in all walks of American life, she added.

"The four months since I landed have been full of deepest interest for me," Lady Reading continued. "I have visited 28 states and have met men and women, boys and girls of vastly different types and ages. I have found everywhere wondrous hospitality, not merely in the form of entertainment, but also in the most valuable and delightful friendliness and kindliness."

So interested was Lady Reading in North America that she indicated she would return here next summer for another tour. She said that inspiration to make the trip came from the affection which her husband, the late Marquess of Reading, had for the United States.

"I was greatly interested in the great resources of American youth, particularly in its virility, enterprise and determination," she continued. "I cannot help feeling that one of the great gifts education and democracy have had to bestow is the complete freedom of self-consciousness apparent in the youth of this country.

"In every city and town I was moved to admire the broad vision of the future which young people show, and also by the generosity displayed in public enterprises given by the wealthy to improve conditions of the poor."

President Cites Business Gains In Charity Plea

Tells Social Workers to Use Recovery Statistics in Drive for Funds

Private Aid Needed

6,000,000 More at Work; Pay Rolls up $70,000,000, Roosevelt Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Increased business activity was cited today by President Roosevelt and Gerard Swope at the opening of the fifth annual meeting of the Mobilization for Human Needs as reason why contributions to private charities should be increased this fall.

Speaking from the south portico of the White House, the President advised an assembly of social workers to use recovery statistics as an argument for enlarged gifts to welfare organizations this autumn. He appealed "for a revival throughout the length and breadth of the land of the spirit of charity."

Income Nearly Double

"Since the low point of the depression great and substantial progress has been made," the President declared. "The national income will soon be double what it was then. Nearly 6,000,000 more men and women are now at work in private industry. Three million others are engaged in useful work provided or assisted by government."

Mr. Roosevelt went on to point to a $70,000,000 increase in weekly pay rolls during the first quarter of 1936 over the same period in 1933 and to an increase in sales and manufactures brought about by systematic and successful efforts "to raise the buying power of wage earners and farmers.

'Confidence Has Returned'

"Confidence has returned to the great mass of our people," he declared, "confidence on the part of all except a small minority who seek to profit from the preaching of fear."

He again emphasized as he has in previous years that federal relief activities extend rather than lessen responsibility of private welfare agencies for local relief.

While hailing "statistical evidence of increased business recovery," Mr. Swope, chairman of the conference, told the social workers that "achievements of our social services must show corresponding progress." Pointing to hundred thousands who have passed through the debilitating experience of depression, he declared, "We must expand our resources, develop the methods of our services, increase the skill with which we work in order that progress in human and social rehabilitation may parallel industrial and economic advances.

Constructive Effort

"This," he added, "is a task for which private agencies have been traditionally equipped. The maintenance of individual morale, the prevention of individual and family breakdown, the constructive effort to assist people to achieve their maximum potentialities, have even been the underlying objectives of privately financed agencies' services. Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven sees such a need for this type of human service as never before."

Mr. Swope reported that for the current year, community chests raised $76,157,000, or about 4 per cent more than the year before. The increase, he said, made it possible for welfare organizations to expand their leisure time and character-building work.

The two-day mobilization conference will lay special stress this year on industrial corporations' contributions for community welfare work. Those in charge point out that while the depression brought an impetus to contributions from large national corporations, there has never been any definite plan by which the relative responsibility of a corporation could be determined.

Individual Generosity

The size of the contribution has rested largely upon the individual generosity of the officers or board of directors. An act passed by Congress last year now enables corporations to deduct 5 per cent of their net income from their taxable income on account of contributions to private charities.

A survey made by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., shows that corporations have become increasingly philanthropic and their financial support of private welfare work has increased progressively since 1929. Corporations operating on a nation-wide basis have had some trouble, however, in dividing their total gifts equitably among the communities where they felt a special obligation. Officials of some of these corporations will meet here tomorrow with community chest leaders in the hope of adopting a yardstick for determining financial responsibility of these various plants to the communities where they are located.

A total of 419 community chests for the country as a whole was reported by Stillman F. Westbrook, president of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance company of Hartford, Conn. Only 12 cities of over 100,000 population do not have chests, he said. For the 60 per cent of the urban populations served by chests, there is an average of about one contributor in every 5.7 persons.

Text to President's address to mobilisation for human needs: Page 10.

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10,000 Harvard Graduates Hold Colorful Yard Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17—Ten thousand men of Harvard—and more—crowded the gates of the college Yard today for the first of two great meetings in the Tercentenary theater.

With all the fanfare befitting so festive an occasion as Harvard's 300th anniversary, flags of all nations flung to the breeze, gilded lions of the Harvard family coat-of-arms rampant over strands of flaming crimson, two big days of happy rededication began.

Church Services

The day opened solemnly with church services and will conclude tonight with a spectacular public display of fireworks, a band concert and torchlight procession.

Five leading American clergymen participated in conducting the service, music was furnished by the Harvard Tercentenary chorus under Dr. Archibald T. Davison, choir master, and by a string orchestra from the Boston Symphony orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, guest conductor.

Associated Clubs Meeting

The rest of the morning was devoted to a Tercentenary meeting of the Associated Harvard clubs, the most important gathering since their organization in 1897. All Harvard men, both alumni and undergraduates were invited to attend together with wives and families.

At the close of the thanksgiving service, a blare of trumpets followed by band music gave the signal for alumni to take their seats in the theater. Members of the governing boards, faculties, delegates and distinguished guests proceeded to seats on the stage, gowned educators to the left of officials in the center and representatives of state and civic bodies to the right.

Among those on the platform were Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, presiding officer as president of the Harvard clubs; Dr. James B. Conant, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Charles F. Adams, alumni chief marshal; F. C. Sze, president, Harvard Club of Shanghai; Mr. Hirosi Saito, Japanese ambassador; Gov. James M. Curley, the mayors of Boston and Cambridge; the sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk counties, and Peter Harvard, a descendant of John Harvard.

Dr. Conant, Harvard's president, reported on the contents of the package sealed 100 years ago by the then president, Dr. Josiah Quincy.

Inscription on Letters

"As you all know," Dr. Conant said, "President Quincy sealed a package of letters a hundred years ago and wrote on the outside of the package in his own hand the following inscription:

'Letters from alumni of Harvard college written in August, 1836; responding to the invitation of the committee of arrangements for the centennial celebration commemorative of the foundation of that institution.

'To be opened by the president of Harvard college in the year 1936 and not before.'

"Pursuant to directions, I had the privilege of opening this package at the small meeting of the Alumni association held in the faculty room of University hall on Sept. 8 this year.

"The letters from the alumni have been examined by our official historian, Professor Morison, and he will publish a report in a few days.

10,000-Mile Motor Race in Australia Indorsed by Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Inquiries have been made among motoring organizations by the Citizens of Sydney Organizing Committee with a view to including some big automobile event in the 150th anniversary celebrations in January-April 1938. Motoring bodies are agreed about the desirability of such a feature, and a proposal for a 10,000-mile round-Australia race has made a popular appeal.

The route proposed for the race is from Sydney north to Brisbane, northwest to Charleville, Longreach, Cloncurry, Camooweal, Newcastle Waters to Darwin, then south again to Katherine, generally southeasterly to Wave Hill, then westerly to Hall's Creek, Fitzroy and Derby, then along the western coast of the continent to Port Hedland, then southerly via Meekatharra to Perth, then across the great desert easterly via Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta to Adelaide and then via Melbourne to Sydney.

Between the capitals and for some hundreds of miles from each of them there would be good automobile roads, but for at least 8000 miles, the route would comprise bush tracks, sometimes no tracks at all.

"If sufficient publicity was given to the scheme, and the inducements were attractive enough, oversea as well as Australian drivers might be attracted," said Albert Mitchell, secretary of the Australian Automobile association. "But the whole success of the venture would depend on starting the organization work very early. It is not too early to start now. It is an ambitious project, which would have to be carefully planned and be backed by adequate finance."

Plan Strongly Supported

Welcoming the proposal as something which would arouse worldwide interest, the president of the Royal Automobile Club of Australia, William J. Bradley, said that it would be supported by motorists and the automobile trade. "Such a race would provide a wonderful opportunity for testing the modern car off the modern highway and under what must be, for many miles, primitive conditions," he said. "Without doubt, it would appeal to adventure-loving Australians, and should bring some of the best-known drivers from overseas."

"My club would be wholeheartedly behind a plan of this nature," said Gordon Allman, president of the Light Car club. "Some factors necessary for the success of such an undertaking are: Active support of both Commonwealth nd State Governments; substantial prize money to attract oversea entries, with at least £5000 for the first prize; and the calling of a conference through the Australian Automobile association of interested representatives of motoring organizations."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

permit the Government to arbitrate the disputes and who, in some instances, bring legal action against the Unions, and who consistently remind Premier Blum that he himself labeled the "stay-in" strikes illegal.

Both labor and industry appear to be victims of economic circumstances. Higher prices make labor's wages inadequate. Higher costs folstered upon industry by governmental policies make it difficult for employers to incur still higher labor costs. Thus inflation may grind upward as deflation grinds downward.

Strikes—On Many Fronts

Strikes preoccupy Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Seattle, Wash., and Salinas, California. Phoenix, Arizona, hears a constructive plan from the pulpit for effectuating relations of reasonableness between workers and employers.

Salinas, California, a major lettuce-growing area of the United States, finds the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union in a deadlock with owners of lettuce packing sheds. Union leaders call the lettuce "hot cargo" because non-union help is hired in the sheds. Attacks on lettuce trucks and other violence have caused Governor Merriam to order the National Guard to stand ready. Union leaders mutter threats of a general strike.

Seattle sees the National Labor Relations board buckle down to an inquiry into the dispute that has closed the Post-Intelligencer since Aug. 13. Members of the striking Newspaper Guild scoff at reports that the paper may close down permanently. "Just bluff," it says. Business men appeal to organized labor to remove the paper from the "unfair to labor" list. The labor board seeks to ascertain if the two Post-Intelligencer men were discharged for union activities as claimed by the guild or for "cause" as claimed by the employers.

Milwaukee's gas supply is possibly jeopardized as union operating engineers at the Milwaukee Coke and Gas company strike for higher wages. The union insists it has maintained a skeleton crew to preserve the gas supply.

Minneapolis's milling industry is seriously impaired by a strike. An orderly picket army of 300 gathered around the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company Linseed Products plant in protest against their fellow workers who have continued to work there.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., heard the loud detonation of an early morning bomb hurled into the plant of Remington Rand, Inc., shattering between 200 and 300 windows. Workers have been striking against the Remington company in several cities since May 24.

Clergymen of Phoenix, Arizona, suggest a plan whereby they might act as conciliators between organized labor and employers.

Politics—G.O.P. Heartened; Democrats Aroused

Republican confidence waxes somewhat as a result of primary results. Defeat of Senator Couzens, Republican who indorsed the New Deal, and the high Republican turnout in Michigan both augur well for Governor Landon's chances in this state, the G. O. P. insists. Democrats assert those who voted for Couzens will vote for President Roosevelt, thus reducing the votes added to the Republican totals yesterday.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. in corralling the Republican senatorial nomination in Massachusetts, amassed such a total of votes, that his prospects against the Democratic senatorial nominee, Governor Curley, are deemed exceedingly good.

President Roosevelt resolves to add two speaking engagements to his campaign schedule. Oct. 1 will find him in Pittsburgh after visiting Elkins, W. Va., en route. So far, the general effect of the President's plans has been to shrink his campaign, with the Far West junket to the hustings possibly lopped off. His conduct to date has been one of lofty nonrecognition of any opposition whatsoever.

The President dines with Secretary Roper, who states that the Federal Maritime commission under the new ship subsidy bill is virtually selected. The President starts today for Cambridge, to attend his alma mater's Tercentenary celebration.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate, works on his crucial Des Moines farm speech, scheduled for next week. This talk is to be followed by discourses on reciprocal trade pacts and tariffs. Slowly the Republican position is being given body.

Senator William G. McAdoo of California addresses the Democratic State convention and tells it the Republicans cannot both balance the budget and maintain relief. It is "either or," in the Senator's opinion.

Col. Frank Knox in his march to the sea reaches Seattle and tells an audience that the Republicans mean to establish "ordered liberty."

Slums—Governmental Reforms Urged

An English visitor to the United States is far from startled by the speed of governmental reforms and experiments. Rather is she astonished by the tardiness of these reforms—applied to houses.

Said Dr. Margaret Miller of London, housing agent:

"It really astonished me t osee the horrors and degradation of your slums. You are certainly not tackling the problem with anything like a universal realization of its importance. The ordinary citizen seems to feel that people live in slums because they like to or deserve to. The first thing you need is a co-ordinated national program—"

Constitution—Its Promulgation Celebrated

Constitution Day as a national holiday is two years old. Started by Chicagoans in 1934 and celebrated that year in 60 cities, Constitution Day is observed this year in an estimated 300 cities.

President Roosevelt concentrates on human needs in a speech before the fifth annual meeting of Mobilization for Human Needs. The President indicates that the burden of relief will be returned more and more to private charities. This burden is depicted as lighter, due to the return of 6,000,000 workers to private employment, due, in turn, to an increase of $70,000,000 in weekly pay rolls in the first 1936 quarter over those of the same period last year; due again to accelerated production which in many statistical charts is back to normal.

Timber Surveys Made in South By CCC Men for Forest Fire Maps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The southern region of the United States Forest service is undertaking a project of timber type mapping on private forest lands in the South, covering detailed information of value in forest fire control, according to Joseph C. Kircher, regional forester for the southern region.

Mr. Kircher notes that it was decided to obtain the data for these maps with the use of CCC enrollees from camps in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennesse, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.

The State of Georgia already has maps covering 8,000,000 acres of private forest lands, the data for which has been compiled by these type-mapping crews. Florida is making a start, type mapping 225,000 acres per month. Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina each have started this work, and the other states in the region are rapidly organizing type-mapping crews and it is expected that ultimately all state and private forest lands in the region will be covered by this project.

The data obtained includes a map showing the roads, railroads, treams, fire breaks and topographic features. It will also include a map showing 12 to 15 easily recognized forest types, together with information on cultivated lands, savannas, marshes, beaches and various fire hazards, such as settlements and dwellings.

The organization of each State provides for an experienced timber cruiser to head the work. He will have an assistant in the central office and sufficient draftsmen to assemble the maps submitted by the camps. Engineers will be employed to direct the work in the several camps and to make accurate base line surveys. Foresters will be employed to direct the crews of enrollees in cruising the forest land between the base lines, or otherwise obtaining the information called for.

Enrollees in crews of two will run strip crews at intervals of one-fourth to one-half miles apart, obtaining the bulk of the information called for in the type map. Enrollees trained as draftsmen will assemble the data from the several crews for the camp map as the work progresses.

Los Angeles Pension Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Women total 53 per cent of those receiving the state and federal old-age pension in Los Angeles county, according to Rex Thompson, superintendent of charities. Of the 16,348 persons on the county rolls, 8648 are women.

Du Pont Firm Declared Owner Of German Arms Trust Stock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A report asserting that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, American chemical firm, owns $892,671 worth of stock in a giant German armament trust, has been made public by the Senate Munitions Investigating committee.

The report showed that the du Pont company controlled 7.98 per cent of the voting stock of the Dynamit Actiengesellschaft—largest German explosives manufacturer—and had invested $1,159,904 in another German chemical firm, the I. G. Farben-Industrie.

An informal agreement between the Dynamit company and the du Pont firm providing for the exchange of information and patents and the division of sales territory was also disclosed by the committee.

Headed by Nye

The Senate investigators, headed by Senator Nye (R), declared in its final report that "the international commercial interests of such large organizations as du Pont and Imperial Chemical Industries may precede in the minds of those companies the importance of national policy. . . ."

"Such considerations of commercial interests were apparently foremost in the rearming of Germany beginning in 1924," the report continued, "and in the sale of a process which could be used to manufacture cheaper munitions in Japan in 1932, shortly after Secretary of State Stimson had taken steps to express the disapproval of this nation for Japan's military activities in Manchoukuo."

When the United States arms embargo prevented direct du Pont sales to certain nations, the committee said, the business was "turned over to Imperial Chemical Industries of England, with whom du Pont maintains the closest of connections, and du Pont was in a position to profit indirectly from any sales made without ostensibly violating the embargo."

Sales Methods

Speaking of the sales methods of armament companies, the committee said:

"Not only are such transactions highly unethical, but they carry within themselves the seeds of disturbance to the peace an dstability of those nations in which they take place."

It noted, however ,that the du Pont company, controlled for 134 years by the same family, is not primarily interested in the munitions business.

Although it is "the leading manufacturer of explosives powder in North America," the committee said, "it also produces more than 4000 ther products and in peacetime as much as 97 per cent of its output is confined to the commercial field."

Textiles, fertilizers, films, paint, and insecticides are among the du Pont products.

The committee told in its report of "a most amazing contract" signed by Felix du Pont, vice-president of the du Pont company, with an international spy named Giera for selling munitions to Germany in 1933.

Not Carried Out

The contract was not carried out and was destroyed on Feb. 2, 1933, the day after it was signed, although the du Pont company paid Giera $25,000.

The reason for the cancellation was given as "uncertainties regarding possible flare-back" as a result of the United States government disapproval. Later, however, the du Pont company made an arrangemen for Giera to handle some Japanese business for it.

The Senate report said Giera's real name was "alleged to be Peter Brenner" and that he was "reputed to have been an international spy and an agent for 13 governments in all, including the Chinese, the Japanese, the German and the American."

The contract provided that Giera was to act as special agent of the du Pont company "for the kingdom of Holland and as its exclusive agent for the republic of Germany, to negotiate the sale of military propellants and military explosives. . . ."

A new contract, eliminating some provisions of the destroyed document but providing that Giera was to negotiate explosives sales to Germany, was executed February 13, 1933. It was cancelled two months later.

American Revolvers

At the time these contracts were made, German political associations "like the Nazis were nearly all armed with American revolvers and Thompson machine guns," smuggled from America to Germany through Holland, the committee said.

Colonel Taylor, in charge of the du Pont Paris office, reported in June, 1932, "arms of all kinds from America were smuggled up the Dutch rivers into Germany," and that most of the "bootlegging" was done by the Dutch.

Other American firms, including aircraft companies, aided directly in the rearmament of Germany, the Senate committee contended.

"It is apparent that American aviation companies did their part to assist Germany's air armament," it said. "It seems apparent, also, that there was not an adequate check on the foreign shipments of these companies by the appropriate branches of the Government—the War and Navy departments."

The report mentioned sales to Germany by the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company in 1933, including 29 engines, 13 propellers, and "other parts amounting to a total cost of $272,000."

"For the first six months of 1934," the report continued, "the sales figures to Germany took a tremendous jump to $1,445,000 which included 178 engines, two large Boeing transports, and six two-seater planes described as mail planes."

These "mail planes" were of the same type sold by the company for "observation and light bombing work," and were "readily convertible into observation or light bombing planes," the report said.

Norwegians Quit Quota For British Whalers

(Continued from Page 1)

it is understood, is the desire to find a speedy agreement with London in view of the advanced season. It is made clear, however, that Oslo's many concessions in no wise prejudice its fundamental standpoint that only by an agreed yearly limitation of production can antarctic whales be saved from ultimate destruction.

Need Tighter Rules

Lack of an international convention binding the principal whaling countries of the world to fixed quotas limiting the number of whales they may catch annually is seen here as one of the root causes of the present dispute.

This year, the British companies decided to limit production to 965,000 barrels of oil. They asked the Norwegians to limit their catch to 1,564,000 casks. That would have meant a total catch of 2,529,000 barrels—or 264,000 barrels more than the total catch of 2,265,000 proposed by Norway.

Last season's catch was 2,400,000 casks, of which some 120,000 are still unsold. So Norway proposed a fixed maximum quota of 90,000 barrels for every "floating factory," not transferable from one expedition to another.

Protecting British Interests

The task confronting the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a departmental statement ran, was to "protect British companies from sabotage, inspired by their foreign competitors."

The "sabotage" referred to was the decision of the Norwegian Seamen's Union to boycott the British companies unless they accepted the Norwegian proposals.

As the boycott became effective Downing Street "with great reluctance" decided to abandon the "close season" so that British whalers might have more time to train British sailors to take the place of Norwegian sailors and gunners.

Back of the Anglo-Norwegian dispute lies the perennial fishery conflict between two proud maritime nations, one great, the other small; one wealthy, the other poor; one fishing for trade, the other for its existence.

The whole position is further complicated internationally by the entry of Germany and Japan into the whaling industry. Germany needs whale oil because it contains a higher proportion of glycerine—important in the manufacture of munitions—than any other oil.

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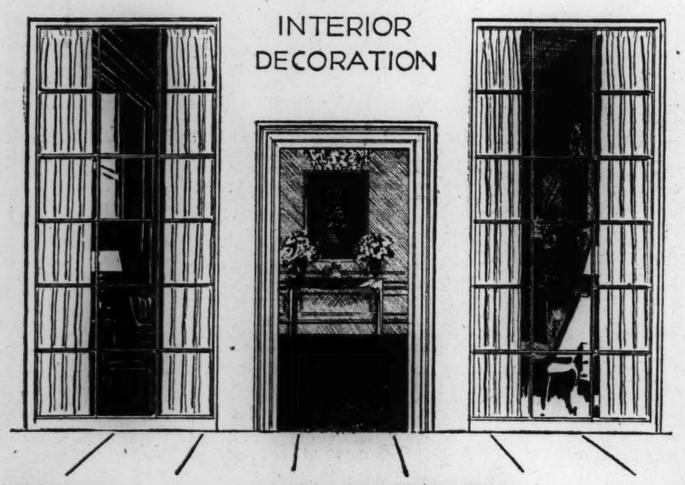
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Military Group Predominant In Bolivia After Chaco War; Question of Dictator Posed

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

A syndicalized government of socialistic teachings is Bolivia's latest idea of national reform, according to reports out of La Paz, the republic's capital.

To put the idea another way, Col. David Toro, president of the military junta now in power, would establish a purely "functional" national parliamentary body.

Into this plan the thought is woven that various groups such as mining, agriculture, professional, academic, labor and manufacturing would be represented in the government; and that the working classes would have more influence than at the present.

About the Landowners

Reactions toward such a form of government will be interesting to watch; especially the reaction of the landed class, who for years have been active in hold on to properties handed down through many generations.

And still further worth watching will be the attitude taken by military officers, who, it is understood, have held on to their commissions granted during the recent Gran Chaco war with Paraguay.

Divided Views

Today there is reason to believe that the army is over-officered and that among the commissioned personnel no considerable harmony exists. In fact, word out of Bolivia brings the impression that many officers of high rank are far from an agreement as to what form of government Bolivia should adopt.

The syndicalization of national activities suggests a government not unlike that of Soviet Russia. For that reason, it is difficult to picture the upper class Bolivians relinquishing such privileges as have been theirs.

To surrender personal liberties and accept the dictates of a government composed of self-appointed leader makes so little sense that the natural conclusion, drawn from the syndicalization program, is that Bolivia is to undergo a term of military rule.

Retaining Rank

If such is to be Bolivia's immediate future, what is to be done with the many military leaders holding commissions and working at cross purposes for the republic's interests?

That military leaders have been permitted to retain rank, especially after the men who fought in the Gran Chaco war have been discharged from the army, suggests the query:

Do those leaders anticipate another conflict with Paraguay, the division of the Chaco territory not having been settled; or is Bolivia to be the stamping ground for plots and counter-plots among officers seeking control of the Government?

Possibility of Dictator

Military leaders, according to persons supposedly informed as to Bolivia's future, would be expected to take a back seat. Which means that whoever gets control of the Government will drastically cut the officered personnel and build up an army loyal to himself. Were such a course to be followed, Bolivia would probably find itself under the heel of a dictator.

Bolivians well know the unhappy condition of nations yoked to governments ruled by one-man power. And because they are so cognizant, one wonders will the rich landowners and other wealthy citizens submit to national syndicalism with individualism submerged?

The repudiation of the capitalistic system and the nationalization of all public services seems to fall under the plan advocated for the Bolivian republic. It calls for the destruction of the capitalist class, division of great estates, and state domination of the church.

Agricultural Regimentation

Presumably large estates would be bought at minimum prices and the regimentation of agriculture and industry by the State would follow. The accumulation of wealth by private citizens would presumably be forbidden. The idea lacks for stability.

For the moment, no hope is there that a coalition government could be placed in control of Bolivia's affairs. Like other nations which have gone through a war disastrous to themselves, Bolivia must for a time travel a rough road. "Isms" of several names have laid themselves on the lives of many South Americans. "Isms" must run their courses.

Functional Parliament

Bolivia's military junta's idea of "creating a socialistic state entirely different from other administrations" might hit upon something new. The possibility, however, is not likely. A parliamentary body having no contacts with politics and acting in a purely functional manner would be as useless as an assembly of wax figures.

That such a body will be established is hard to believe. Bolivia's salvation could be a civil and democratic form of government. Bautista Saavedra, a former president in exile might be recalled. Meanwhile, the republic carries on, as best it may, under a military clique.

G. H. C.

Mill Villages Ahead In Carolina Social Plan, Official Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Analyzing and defending the mill village system, especially as it pertains to South Carolina, W. P. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College and secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, told members of the Family Welfare Society of this city that the often-decried element of paternalism does not exist in the cotton mill villages of today.

"I want to ask you to remember that most of the cotton mills of South Carolina were built many years ago when population centers were few and far between, and before hydroelectric power had reached its present development, Mr. Jacobs explained. "In order to reduce costs in taxes, power and other factors, many mills were built in isolated regions, thus necessitating the building of complete small communities around them to care for their employees. It was an economic necessity that brought about the mill village system.

"While it is unlikely that the social program of any individual cotton mill village is sufficient," Mr. Jacobs said, "the fact remains that in South Carolina the facilities and general organization for such services in the cotton mill villages far surpass that on the average in the towns and cities of South Carolina, as well as in the agricultural region.

"My purpose in dwelling on those facts affecting industry is largely that of correcting misinformation. You good folks are in a strategic position to give the facts; and as you bend your efforts to the solution of some of the major problems of our commonwealth, you can extend no greater service than that of spreading truth about the social needs and the social objectives of South Carolina."

'Printers Special' To Tour U. S. Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—An exhibition train, known as the Printers Progress Special, will leave here tonight for a tour of 100 days during which it will stop at 72 cities of the United States. Its mission is to carry the message of the growth of the graphic arts to 40,000 printers and allied workers, many of whom have not visited the Eastern plants and who, it was explained, "cannot order their wares from a printed catalogue."

Contained in three red, white and blue railroad cars is a practical printing plant with all accessories, showing the case history of a print job from manuscript to the finished article. This plan of showmanship was originated by Harry Alexander, vice-president of the American Type Founders, sponsor of the train, and won the co-operation of 20 other firms.

The cars contain 72,000 pounds of electrically operated machinery. A staff of 14 executives and engineers will accompany the exhibit, which is designed to appeal to printers of average or small means.

Admission to the train, which was on display at the Grand Central terminal for three days, was limited to an invitation group.

Natives Named Chamorros

The native inhabitants of Guam are called Chamorros.

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One of America's Finest Collections of China

Wide World

Mrs. Henry Ford
Shown With Part of Her China, Which She Has Collected in Various Parts of the World

Collection of Rare Old Dishes Long a Hobby of Mrs. Ford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—There are two tastes which Mrs. Henry Ford learned from her English mother. One is for gardening and the other is a fondness for fine china. Ever since the early days of their marriage, Mr. Ford has encouraged her in these propensities and thus, himself, acquired a discriminating taste in the same things.

One of the reasons for Mrs. Ford's unusual collection of china is the fact that whenever she expresses admiration for anything beautiful, her husband tries to give it to her.

There was an evening when they were strolling in London. In a shop window was an old cream and yellow and gold tea set that brought an exclamation from her. Quietly, Mr. Ford went out the next day, bought it and it arrived as a surprise on her birthday.

Buy Antiques in London

Another day in London they visited an antique shop. They found some of the beautiful tables and chairs which they have now. On one table was a set of china so exquisite that the temptation to buy it was too great to resist. It is of Crown Derby with wide apple-green bands outlined in scrolls of gold.

The set is complete with almost every conceivable size and variety of dish, plate, bowl, platter and tureen, including a pair of quaint small tureens.

A dozen plates of solid green old Wedgwood, lotus and wicker design, were rescued from the murk and dust of a high cupboard shelf in England by Mr. Ford. He had to climb on top of a table and sideboard to get them.

Rare Set From Leeds

One of Mrs. Ford's unusual sets of plates in three sizes is of Leeds—a beautiful clear-cream color with patterns of delicate perforations and raised paste on the edges.

From Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford one Christmas she received an old Royal Worcester tea set, all of a warm, pinkish beige color, with an elaborate design of gold. Each plate at its center has a landscape in colors.

If any set were to be distinguished as the most beautiful in her collection, it probably would be the Chamberlain-Worcester made by a factory founded in 1786. Mrs. Ford's set is a fine example of the process of ground-laying with color and with superimposed decorations. In laymen's language it has panels of gold foliage on a "rosedewberry" (which is Mrs. Ford's name for the indescribable color) ground with floral medallions in the white centers of all the pieces. All this old china is distinguished by the original shapes and styles of the dishes. In this set there is a boat-shaped compotier on a graceful pedestal and gold feet, two oval dishes, two shell-shaped, two rectangular ones, and plates and bowls of many shapes.

Vase-Like Urns

Of the same make, Mrs. Ford has a set decorated with gold bands and borders of flowers. It has two large vase-like urns with ornamental covers and a receptacle in the bottom for either hot or cold water held around the removable bowl within.

There is a great bowl of Chinese porcelain which has a story connected to it. Mr. and Mrs. Ford were going through an English castle when she saw the bowl and she exclaimed, "If there is another like that in England I'd like to take it home."

Although Mrs. Ford pointed out the impossibility of its being sold, Mr. Ford left an offer for the great bowl with an agent. Six months later the offer was accepted with the request that the name of the castle be kept secret.

The great bowl, with its rare coloring and the innumerable flowers and figures covering its surface, is cherished by the Fords not only for its beauty but also because it came from the girlhood home of Mrs. Ford's mother.

Mexico Opens Its Library of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An impressive ceremony attended the opening of the newly established Library of Congress by President Cardenas and officials of the Mexican government. The library is housed in the ancient church of Santa Clara, Tacuba, which has been renovated for the purpose at a cost of 50,000 pesos.

The library contains the most modern equipment and library system in the Mexican republic. In addition to an extensive collection of books dealing with the laws of all countries it also contains a liberal selection of volumes representing contemporary thought.

The various chapels of the old church have been made into stalls for study. The chief decoration consists of busts of Mexican men of literary fame, including Diez Miron, Nervo, Guiellermo Prieto, Manuel Jose Othon y Altamirano, and others. The commission appointed by congress to organize and establish the new library are: Carlos A. Calderon, Demetrio Bolanos Espinosa, and the poet, Luis Mora y Tovar.

"There are two weapons for the liberation of the public," said Don Genero Estrada former secretary for foreign affairs, who made one of the principal addresses. "One is the sword and the other is the book. Of the two the book is the greatest barricade against the evils of ignorance and slavery."

One of the chief purposes of the government in establishing the library was to make it a cultural center for the masses as well as a place in which the special student can work.

Football Players Paid To Put on Show, Is Plea

ATLANTA, Sept. 17 (AP)—M. H. Eustace, special assistant attorney general, said yesterday 'Football players are paid the same as actors to put on a show."

His remarks were included in a plea to Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood asking dismissal of a suit of the Georgia university system to escape federal taxes on athletic admissions.

Eustace declared evidence showed football players "are men hired specifically to play football, and not to make good marks in history or English."

"The evidence shows football would not be played if it were not a profitable enterprise," he declared.

The university system is attempting to enjoin W. E. Page, collector of internal revenue, from retaining taxes collected on 1934 football games at the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech. Closing arguments were scheduled today. Judge Underwood declined to dismiss the action.

French Polar Ship Lost Off Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 17 (AP)—The only known survivor told today of the disaster to the grounded French polar exploration ship Pourquoi Pas which was wrecked by a hurricane off Iceland and 39 natural scentists and sailors drowned.

He was Eugene Geonidec, ship's petty officer whom the waves cast up on the rocky shore. Farmers found him on the ocks tied to a piece of wood.

The Pourquoi Pas, returning from a five-month expedition, ran into the hurricane yesterday, he said. The ship with its crew and researchers were en route to Copenhagen where the explorers were to be welcomed by the Royal Danish Geographical society.

The 449-ton wooden sailing ship tried to beat her way back to Reykjavik but ran aground early Wednesday, the survivor declared.

The crew tried to launch lifeboats, Mr. Geonidec asserted. Their efforts were repulsed by mountainous waves breaking over the vessel. The high seas even washed away all lifebelts, he declared.

Mr. Geonidec, who described his own escape as "miraculous," said the expedition members and crew then tried their only chance—to swim to safety. But only he was able to reach the shore.

The expedition was led by Capt. Jean Baptiste Charcot, noted Arctic explorer, whose exploits won him the title of the "Admiral Byrd of France."

Employee Representation Called For in Bargaining

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—A committee claiming to represent the 10,000 workers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's plant here, announced today it refused to accept what it termed the "answer" of B. M. Fairless, the president, to requests for higher wages.

Ralph Martin, secretary of a wage committee acting for the employee representatives, said in a statement that the management of the company "has not learned the first principles of collective bargaining."

The statement asserted that the request for higher wages will be carried to an arbitration board if it "is not negotiated in the agreed upon manner" under the employee representation system.

Mr. Fairless, in a letter to employee representatives last Saturday, asserted that the company could not grant a wage increase at this time without "jeopardizing the business," but invited suggestions from employees as to how the increase might be accomplished.

Latest in Shoe Shops

A Czechoslovakian shoe company has introduced a mobile shoe repair shop which consists of a heavy-duty truck chassis equipped with the latest machinery.

American Tourists Break Vancouver Isle Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Tourist business from the United States has broken all records on Vancouver Island this year, according to figures released here by customs officials.

A total of 17,501 cars passed through Victoria and Sidney, the points of entry from the United States, from Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, the new figures show. This is an increase of 58 per cent over the tourist movement in the same period of 1935. It is 24 cars higher than the figure for 1929, the previous high mark. Passengers traveling in the cars which came to the island this year totaled 49,106, an increase of 17,206 over 1925 figure.

Pay Rise Declared On Way in Steel By Union Official

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (AP)—Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers organizing committee, predicted today that the United States Steel Corporation will grant a wage increase. At the same time he indicated the view that the announcement is withheld as "part of a general scheme of big business to defeat the re-election of President Roosevelt."

The chief lieutenant of union labor's drive to enroll the 451,000 steel wage earners in one organizaton made his assertion in a 2000-word reply to B. F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel's Carnegie-Illinois Corporation.

Mr. Fairless notified his 90,000 employees last week that there would be no wage boost; because, he said, earnings and past-due dividends made such a step unwise at this time.

Surplus

Mr. Murray asserted that Mr. Fairless stated a case of property rights which ignores "human rights" of the workers, and pointed out that $11,000,000, set aside by the corporation from $18,000,000 net profits during the first half of 1936 is taxable under new federal laws. He continued:

"It is obvious U. S. Steel intends to use its surplus funds, instead of letting them be taxed. We all know . . . a small percentage will be used for machinery, but the bulk will be used to grant a wage increase. The growing tide of the steel workers' organizing committee's campaign compels it. The industry, with U. S. Steel leading, will grant it.

Up-Price

"Aware of the fact a wage increase would aid recovery already set in motion by the New Deal policies of the Roosevelt Administration, Steel is withholding an increase for political reasons."

Mr. Murray presented statistics which he said showed that the recent $2-a-ton price boost in certain steel products justified a wage increase, and also showed that government loans to railroads and expenditures had made possible "enormous profits" for Steel.

The letter further requested the corporation to throw open its books for Federal Trade commission inquiry, to determine the "accuracy or inaccuracy" of the corporation's cost accounting, which deducted for sundry things, $30,000,000 from a gross profit of $46,891,000.

Japanese Sauerkraut Now

Sauerkraut, which closely resembles the German product, is now being produced by a Yokohama, Japan, food-canning company.

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A Great Program of "more for your money" events.
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The same sunny atmosphere and desire to please in every way will prevail in our new salon.
We extend a most cordial invitation to Monitor readers to visit our New Beauty Salon.
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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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	D	E	N		B	E				
D	O	N		R	A	M				
O	R		G	A	R					
O		T	A	N	G	O				
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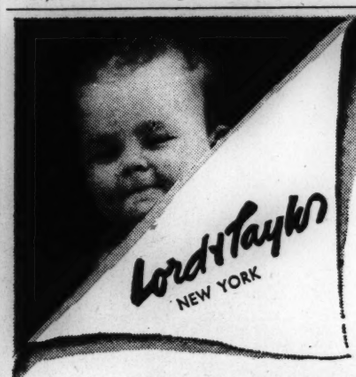
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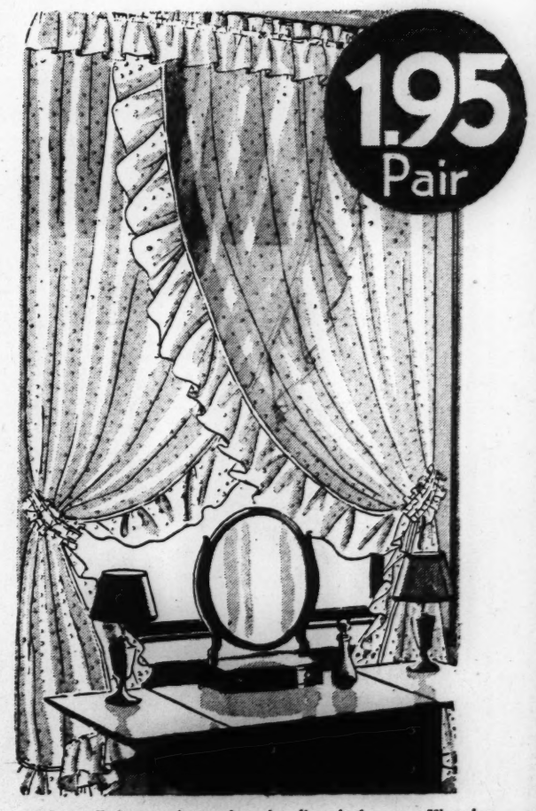

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U. S. Will Support Kellogg Pact, Hull Says, Ignoring War Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The United States has no intention, now or hereafter, of abandoning the Kellogg-Briand antiwar pact.

This clear statement was made by Cordell Hull, secretary of state, at a press conference here today, following the address in which he referred to the pact in New York on Tuesday, before the Good Neighbor league.

The Administration's purpose is to "keep alive and perpetuate the doctrines of the pact," Mr. Hull said in answering a question.

Statement Carefully Prepared

The Hull statement today was prepared with great care, after a consultation with many advisers in the state department. It is certain to be read with deep interest in European and Asiatic countries where the attitude of the United States on the anti-aggression pact is of wide concern, in view of the Japanese adventures in Manchuria and the Italian war in Ethiopia. In particular, the statement today sounds the note for the forthcoming conference of American republics at Buenos Aires, Dec. 1.

The Hull statement was made in reply to interpretations put on the Tuesday speech in the New York Times today. In his New York address, Mr. Hull bluntly declared in reference to the Kellogg pact, that "strong nations have chosen to proceed in disregard of that agreement and this basis for international trust has thus been greatly impaired."

It was deduced by the newspaper commentator that this statement implied a recognition of the failure of the famous pact, and would precede U. S. recognition of territories gained by force in Asia by Japan, and in Africa by Italy.

Would Keep Pact Alive

In the course of his lengthy statement, Mr. Hull denied that he had any intention of minimizing the pact. He did not mention Japan or Italy specifically.

"On the contrary," he said, "I sought in the most effective way possible to keep alive and perpetuate the doctrine of the Kellogg pact by associating it for the first time as a part of the Thomas Jefferson formula of 'peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations entangling alliances with none.'"

The passage to which Mr. Hull draws attention in his New York speech, outlining America's present international policy, was that in which he said:

"I find as I review the line of foreign policy we have followed that we come close to Thomas Jefferson's expression — 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' It is dangerous to take liberties with the great words of a great man, but I would add—'Settlement of disputes by peaceful means, renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.'

"It is this renunciation of war formula which is incorporated in the Kellogg pact, coupled with an agreement not to recognize gains of territory by other nations won by force."

No Recognition Indicated

Mr. Hull's comment today shows no signs of weakening in the determination not to recognize Japanese and Italian territorial gains respectively in North China and Ethiopia.

It is pointed out that, in any case, the United States has set its name to another binding pledge against recognition of such territorial gains. This is in the anti-war treaty of non-aggression and conciliation signed at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 10, 1933. Article 2 of this treaty reads:

"They declare that as between the high contracting parties territorial questions must not be settled by violence and that they will not recognize any territorial arrangement which is not obtained by pacific means, nor the validity of the occupation or acquisition of territories that may be brought about by force of arms."

This treaty was initiated by Argentina, and any hint that the United States was scrapping the idea would be particularly embarrassing just prior to the Buenos Aires conference, two months hence.

The treaty has been adhered to by all 21 American republics, and by nine other lands.

Smallest Population in U. S.

Nevada has a population of less than one to a square mile.

Arms Shipments Confiscated By U. S. Government

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Leads uncovered by Coast Guardsmen investigating the intended destination of a munitions shipment seized as contraband pointed today toward both Spain and Honduras.

A converted submarine chaser, seized in Atlantic City, was held here for investigation and four men—two of them listed as Atlantic City residents—were under arrest in New Orleans as the Government inquiry was pressed.

Lieut. R. L. Burke, commanding officer of the Coast Guard air station here, said that an alleged plot to smuggle arms to Spain was under investigation but he did not disclose the evidence pointing in this direction. Agents in the South had expressed belief the arms were for Honduras.

In Atlantic City, it was reported that a copy of a cablegram allegedly sent to Honduras by one of a gang of gun-runners was sought.

The boat held here—the 110-foot Manchonoch—was listed as the property of Willard Campbell of Atlantic City one of those under arrest in New Orelans.

The others held there on charges of conspiracy to smuggle arms from the country in violation of a presidential proclamation were Thomas Murray of Atlantic City, Alexander Ritchie of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bjorne Olsen of New Orleans.

Olsen was arrested in New Orleans following the arrest of the other three with a truckload of the alleged contraband in Biloxi, Miss.

Some of the investigators discounted the Spanish angle because of the short cruising range of the craft under seizure here.

In Yazoo City, Miss., Federal Circuit Court Judge Edwin R. Holmes yesterday signed an order forfeiting to the Government 200 rifles, 21,000 rounds of ammunition, a portable radio, food supplies and other equipment seized on the truck last Saturday.

Custom agents in New Orleans said that the munitions were en route to Honduras.

Brazil Keeps on Building

A building boom in Brazil is expected to continue for some time.

Reclamation Held Worth Cost For Permanent Uses Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — The United States Bureau of Reclamation has achieved its fame as an engineering agency on the idea that by spending money it can save money; and its policy has resulted in producing many practicable methods, unusual inventions and highly specialized and economical processes of construction within the past 10 years.

In the belief of John Lucian Savage, chief designing engineer for the United States Reclamation Bureau in Denver, few persons realize that a great portion of the money listed as going into a project actually goes to research work which makes for greater achievement. It is estimated that about $1,250,000 will be spent on the 32 reclamation projects that are now under construction before they can be completed. That may seem like a lot of money, but Mr. Savage, after 28 years in the reclamation department, regards the results of that sum as contributing permanently to civilization.

Processes Discovered

He explains that the millions of dollars that went into the Boulder dam has resulted in many valuable inventions and processes. These research achievements will not only lessen the cost of other projects but will bring them nearer to perfection. Many of the results of Boulder dam are being used in the building of the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river basin, Mr. Savage said.

Although the primary aim in Bureau of Reclamation projects is to irrigate and "reclaim" non-productive lands and to control devastating floods, many of the big jobs have resulted in power production plants.

Co-operating With Companies

"It is not the aim of the Government to go directly into the power business," Mr. Savage insisted, "but rather to co-operate with private companies in helping to furnish necessary power needed for the future development of mining, industry and agriculture."

As to the future of electric power development in the United States, Mr. Savage is confident that there will never be an excess that can't be used. With rural electrification coming to the front every day, he points out that there is a constant demand for electric power, and that more development means a need for more power. There will always be enough need for power in this country for government enterprises as well as private concerns to stay in the power-producing business, he asserts.

Supervises Construction

There will also be a need for reclamation work into the very far future, is his contention; for while thousands of acres of arid lands are being improved yearly, while treacherous rivers are being made more safe, and while more electric power is being furnished by reclamation projects, it is hardly conceivable to him that the possibilities for bettering the country will ever be exhausted.

In the long term that Mr. Savage has served the bureau, his first work was actual designing of projects, but now he has turned from that to become supervisor of construction work. Periodically he visits every project under construction, and consequently he has little time to spend behind his office desk. Nevertheless, his status as a designing engineer has been recognized by his selection to the board of designers for projects under the Tennessee Valley authority.

California Takes Steps To End Oil Pollution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Immediate attention" to oil leakages polluting state waters inland and at the seashore was demanded by Warden C. L. Towers of the state Division of Fish and game in a report filed here after a survey aided by Paul A. Shaw, chemist.

Conditions around local oil fields have been studied for the past 12 months. A similar survey has been ordered for northern California by the commission.

"Venice, Signal Hill, and Long Beach oil fields are in deplorable condition," the warden said. "But since the survey began, much of the oil finding its way to fresh and salt water has been eliminated."

"Santa Fe Springs, Huntington Beach, Del Rey, Redondo Beach, Ventura, Elwood, and Bakersfield have all aided in correction of oil leakage," Chemist Shaw reported.

'Joan' Censorship Plan Is Admitted By Film Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The New York Times today publishes a despatch from Denham, Eng., in which Dr. Paul Czinner, British motion picture producer of George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," reports that he conducted negotiatons with the Roman Catholic organization, Azione Catholica, for censorship of the scenario. He added that the negotiations were "unofficial."

Dr. Czinner, who is the husband of Elizabeth Bergner, cast in the film role of Saint Joan, explained his negotiations with Rome on the basis of his desire to avoid "an American church ban" of the film.

Mr. Shaw, when acquainted with his producer's approach to the Catholic Action in Rome, "immediately became excited," Dr. Czinner reveals. But the negotiations continued, and last Monday, in a letter to the New York Times, Mr. Shaw's three-column protest was published against what the Irish dramatist called censorial "meddling by amateur busybodies."

"To avoid a ban or possible objections from the Will Hays organization or the church," Dr. Czinner is reported as saying, "I tried to discover from Catholic Action in Rome what parts might be considered objectionable. These people studied the script very carefully and made notes of everything possibly objectionable.

"Afterward I showed these notes to Mr. Shaw and discussed them with him. Shaw immediately became excited. He said he did not want to lose any part of his play or submit to any censorship whatever. I wanted, however, to do the picture with full approval so I went right ahead negotiating. The so-called Catholic censorship whereof Shaw complains is simply the development of this work of mine.

"I've gone on with it for over a year and I am sure that as things stand now both sides will be satisfied in a very short time. I hope to start 'St. Joan' as my next picture with Bergner."

Dr. Czinner emphasized that his negotiations were unofficial, but made it clear that he did not care to risk the danger of a Roman Catholic blacklisting of the film.

"Never up to the present moment has there been any official censorship of George Bernard Shaw's 'Saint Joan' or of any film version or treatment of the life of Joan of Arc," Dr. Czinner said. "The fact is I only wanted to avoid an American church ban on the film because under such circumstances it would have been impossible to make a production of 'St. Joan' at all."

Hays Says Catholic Action Does Not Operate in U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw's published assertion that the organization Catholic Action had sought to censor a proposed motion-picture version of his play "Saint Joan" was met by Will Hays, movie "tsar," with the statement there was no such organization in the United States. (Mr. Shaw reported receipt of a communication from Catholic Action demanding extensive deletions from the pending film version of the play.)

Mr. Shaw, in a letter printed Sept. 14 in the New York Times, claimed he had been presented by Catholic Action with "special requisitions" as to the content of the film—"to be complied with on pain of having all Roman Catholics forbidden to witness an exhibition of my 'Saint Joan' film."

Thirty-Two States To Try Cotton Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Thirty-two states, taking advantage of offers made by the United States Department of Agriculture, will make experimental tests of cotton in road-building, it became know here. Alabama ranks first in the project, in that it plans to lay 119 miles with cotton fabric as the base. North Carolina will be a close second, with 105 miles.

Of the 32 states that will seek allotments for highway experiments in cotton, 24 will use fabric as reinforcement membrane in more than 575 miles of bituminous surface-treated highways and 23 are planning to use 98,500 cotton mats in "curing" concrete roads. Approximately 6,167,000 square yards of cotton fabric will be placed under the ground.

The following requests by states for cotton fabric to be used as membrane have been made, the figure in each instance representing the mileage contemplated: Michigan, 2.40; North Carolina, 105.61; Indiana, 10.80; Missouri, 24.37; New York, 79.75; Arkansas, 11.65; Rhode Island, 11.84; South Carolina, 63.44; Arizona, 16.28; Georgia, 13.66; Washington, 11.08; Nevada, 6.26; Mississippi, 10.33; California, 6.25; Oregon, 3.42; Maine, 1.72; New Jersey, 9.70; Tennessee, 6.83; Alabama, 119.33; New Hampshire, 2.05; Virginia, 8.44; Montana, 3.75; Florida, 5.12; Massachusetts, 4.11.

States have requested cotton mats for highway experiments as follows: Michigan, 25,400; North Carolina, 2755; Indiana, 1500; Minnesota, 4200; Missouri, 4200; New York, 25,400; Arkansas, 1500; Illinois, 1870; Rhode Island, 6000; South Carolina, 1200; Arizona, 920; Pennsylvania, 4500; Oklahoma, 1500; Wisconsin, 720; Nevada, 1250; Ohio, 2200; Mississippi, 2100; California, 2000; West Virginia, 900; Texas, 20,000; Oregon, 1000.

Bret Harte Centennial Marked in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—Brete Harte, who caught on the printed page California's mining-camp tempo to record one of the most colorful chapters of the state's history, is being honored at the Huntington library with an exhibit marking the hundredth anniversary of his birth, Aug. 25, 1836.

On exhibition until the institution observes its annual monthly shutdown during October, several of his manuscripts and first editions are on display with proof sheets, photographs, and cartoons.

Garner, Jocular in 'Dude Hat,' Has 'Fancy Lunch' at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 — In a jocular mood and a new hat, John N. Garner visited the White House Sept. 15 and set at ease Washington political reporters' anxiety as to what had become of the Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Garner had luncheon with the President and stayed two hours to talk. From here he went to New York to confer with James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National committee.

Although he wore a Texas sun-tan, the elusive Mr. Garner had a citified hat in place of his usual broad-brimmed sombrero. He called it a "dude hat."

When the questions turned to the purpose of his visit, the Vice-President preferred to talk about the luncheon. "It was a fancy lunch and I had trouble with the peas," he said.

The reporters wanted to know more specifically about the likelihood of his participating in the campaign.

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Watchers From France's Hills Follow Shifting Tides of Revolt; Hendaye Swarms With Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—International feeling runs high in Hendaye, the small town on the French side of the Spanish border where refugees from the bitter fighting around Irun and San Sebastian have been taking shelter.

Tense with excitement, groups of watchers on the French hills overlooking the Spanish battleground of Irun have seen the rebel fascists and their Carlist supporters in their red berets carry the steep heights. Shells and shrapnel, bombs from rebel planes, scores and scores of machine guns swept every inch of the ridges before the assaults on Irun were effective.

Full of Action

On the sky line, having waited until the last minute, the Spanish Government supporters manning the trenches were seen fleeing for their lives. No quarter being given on either side, there was no surrendering. Some, more broken in spirit than others, threw away their rifles and swam across the Bidassoa river into France.

The picture which events are unfolding in this section of the tragic panorama cannot but be seen by French Basques in the most vivid and painful colors. It is not only the affinity of race and language which renders these industrious people peculiarly sensitive to the afflictions of their Spanish neighbors. Politically they have now become akin, as they have also been for a century in mattters of commerce.

The Spanish rebel army composed of regulars and Carlists is close up to the frontier. There is no contact between the Spanish Carlists and the French Basques except the religious one—both being Roman Catholics—and this has ceased to be any bond of union.

Will Arms Stop Now?

Hendaye has thus become the focal point of a variety of currents. There is the influence at work which has been active in the deliveries of ammunition and foodstuffs by French friends at peace to their Spanish friends at war from the "Front Populair" to "Frente Popular." What about neutrality if the "Front Populair" declines to serve the victorious Spanish fascists? Will the fascists allow provisions to be sent from France by sea? Yet the French Basques are hardly likely to fold their hands and decline to help their next-of-kin.

Feelings are nowhere stronger than in this part of France, where sides are taken as passionately as across the border. Resentment exists at the influx of wealthy tourists watching the slaughter from a comfortable automobile or a hired balcony on the French heights overlooking the Irun arena. With the stream of wretched refugees to enhance the contrast, the distress in this district, augmented by the stoppage of the flow of money from Spain, gives to the raised fist salute of the Spanish Government supporters ominous significance.

Live on Credit

Better-class refugees from Spain have not improved matters by their presence. Many of them are on suffrance, living on credit. Others take no care to conceal their feelings. Young French girls have been seen to receive most emphatic rebuffs when asking for contributions toward the fund for the evacuated women and children of the "Frente Popular!"

Sometimes the complications of the Spanish muddle are revealed in unexpected quarters. The American Ambassador to Spain, Claude G. Bowers, for example, was recently appealed to in an attempt to obtain possession of a small American child staying at no little distance in a farm the other side of Burgos, in "rebel territory." Mr. Bowers, very willing to help, wrote out for the child's mother, who had come to Hendaye to procure her evacuation, a request that she might be restored to her.

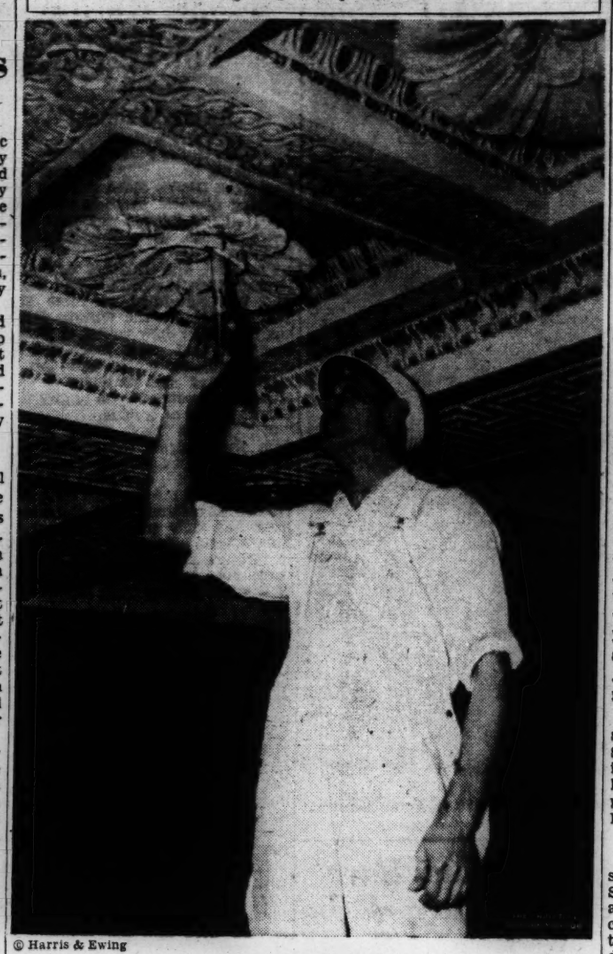
The letter was addressed: "To Whom It Might Concern." But this having so far been without result, the mother has interned herself in Spain in the hope that she may find her way to her little girl and bring her to a place of safety.

Tower of Babel

Hendaye has now become a babel of tongues, being a jumping-off ground alike for those who seek to enter "fascist" Spain and for those who would penetrate into "red" Guipuzcoa. It is believed also to provide an excellent laboratory for espionage and contre-espionage. As in the world war, when the political color decided one's coterie of friends, so Spain's civil war has separated persons into "fascists" and "reds." Once more events are herding people together into two great groups.

Beyond the border, terrible events are occurring. Each side blames the other for deeds they have themselves not hesitated to copy. The Basques of the Low Pyreneees, far from remaining aloof with understanding, have taken sides with feeling and emphasis.

Touching Up Supreme Court



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Decorator Wields Brush

Leo Roddan, Painter, Has a Delicate Job Finishing the Ceiling of the New Supreme Court Building

It is expected that the decoration of the building will be finished before the opening of the fall term of the court in October. There were many little things to be done, this expert painting of the lofty ceiling being one of them.

Smile Time for Savants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Proof that modern professors are not absent-minded about giving their audiences a laugh now and again was amply provided at the British Association meeting here.

Here are a few of the smiles handed out during addresses:

Sir Josiah Stamp, president of the association, told of Anatole France's aphorism that the worst of natural science is it stops you thinking. "Perhaps," Sir Josiah added, "this was more subtly expressed in the simpler words of the darkie mother: 'If yo' aint got no education, yo've jest got to use yo' brains!'"

Interrupted by Students

Prof. William Cramp, engineer, reminded his listeners of a certain French professor who, when asked how many students he had, replied; "As few as possible; I find they interrupt my work!"

Prof. H. L. Hawkins, dealing with palaeontology, made a number of remarks about the way in which those who hunt fossils are regarded by others.

Those Fossil Hunters

"In many quarters," he declared, "a fossil hunter is still looked upon as perhaps amiable and probably harmless; while the small economic value of his treasures is clear indication of abnormality. Most of us who work in the field still experience the difficulty of convincing casual observers that the specimens we collect and cherish are objects worthy of the attention of grown men who are also sane."

A jingle for a gas-works was given by Prof. J. C. Philip, president of the chemistry section:

Little drops of water, little bits of coke,
Fill our mighty gas-bags—good, then let it soak!

Spain's Revolt Halts Campaign To Save Kites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Civil war in Spain has interrupted the plans of a party of naturalists led by a Liverpool business man, Mr. C. H. Gowland, to save from extinction Britain's last nesting kites—fork-tailed hawks, mentioned by Shakespeare in his plays—which are reduced to less than half-a-dozen pairs inhabiting the wooded parts of mid-Wales.

Several years ago Mr. Gowland visited Spain and studied bird-life in the Coria district near Seville and he thought that if eggs of Spanish kites were brought to Britain and placed in buzzard nests (which are very common) in Wales, their foster parents might hatch them out and so increase the kite population.

Elaborate preparations had to be made with native collectors in Spain and for the dispatch of eggs from a Seville naturalist by air. Eventually, under close observation on Commander Wilson's estate near Builth, Breconshire, one brood hatched out, so that despite the cost, it was decided to repeat the experiment in 1935, and a small group of naturalists contributed a fund for the purpose, and about seven were hatched out.

All hopes of continuing the experiment in 1936 have had to be abandoned. When more peaceful times come back to Spain the experiments will be continued and there is a suggestion that kite eggs from France may also appear in Welsh buzzards' nests next year.

Waterway Treaty For St. Lawrence Expected in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—President Roosevelt hopes that treaty and legislative negotiations to create the Great Lakes-to-Atlantic waterway project will be concluded in 1937. In a letter to Fred J. Freestone, chairman of the executive committee of the National Seaway council today, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is my earnest hope that the negotiations for the St. Lawrence waterway project may be carried forward in the coming year to a successful and final conclusion."

The council had written Mr. Roosevelt a letter in which it expressed confidence that the St. Lawrence treaty would be ratified at the January session of the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt has long been an advocate of completing the seaway, but was not successful in getting a treaty with Canada ratified in the Senate. At the same time, there was no certainty that the Canadian legislature would approve the treaty formally.

The project has been under official discussion since 1919, with the purpose of bringing Atlantic ships to the heart of the continent, as far as Duluth, Minn.

In March, 1933, the Senate Foreign Relations committee favorably reported the St. Lawrence treaty. The Senate, however, rejected it on March 14, 1934, by vote of 46 yeas to 42 nays—12 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

A report by the Brookings Institution in 1929 attacked the economic value of the project.

Roosevelt Sends Greeting For Jewish New Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday extended New Year greetings to Jewish citizens, voicing the hope that the year would bring them prosperity and happiness. He said:

"Mindful of the signal part taken by the Jewish people of America in upholding the traditions and aims of our country, it gives me special pleasure to extend cordial greetings to all those of Jewish faith on this Rosh Hashana. I trust that the new year will bring to our fellow Jewish citizens great prosperity and happiness."

U. S. Navy Revives Patrol Squadron In Spanish Waters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The American Government moved last night to re-establish at least temporarily the naval squadron it maintained in European waters until seven years ago.

An official announcement said that the four warships which recently have been assigned to emergency duty off Spain would be organized shortly into a temporary squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield, whose flagship will be the light cruiser Raleigh.

The destroyers Hatfield and Kane and the coast guard cutter Cayuga will complete the flotilla.

New Policy Denied

Officials of both the State and Navy departments were quick to say that the action represented no change in policy. The effect, they said, merely will be to give name to what actually in fact has been a temporary squadron operating in European waters since the first vessels were dispatched to rescue American refugees from the Spanish revolution almost two months ago.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at his press conference that the Spanish situation was the sole factor involved and that this Government had given no consideration to a permanent policy with regard to a European squadron.

As Long as Required

He indicated that the temporary squadron would be maintained near Spanish waters as long as needed to assist American diplomatic and consular agents and American nationals stranded in the revolutionary danger zones.

Whether the generally threatening European situation might result in maintenance of the squadron after the Spanish emergency is over was a question that brought no official answer.

Naval officers said that the principle reason for the creation of the temporary squadron was to place a flag-officer in direct command of the four vessels when the Heavy Cruiser Quincy is replaced on Spanish duty by the Raleigh. The Quincy is to return to the United States to undergo necessary tests. The senior officer now on the scene is Capt. William F. Amsden, the Quincy's commander.

Raleigh at Norfolk

The Raleigh, now undergoing overhaul at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, will sail for Gibraltar as soon as its repairs are completed. Admiral Fairfield will hoist his pennant on the Raleigh next Friday and the temporary squadron will officially come into being as soon as the Raleigh reaches Gibraltar. It will be known as "Squadron 40 Temporary."

The Quincy and the Cayuga have been detailed to Spanish duty since late July, while the Hatfield and the Kane only recently arrived in those waters to relieve the Battleship Oklahoma, which also had been dispatched in late July.

California Chooses New York Librarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Coming from the New York city public library, Dr. Andrew D. Osborn has been appointed director of the new School of Library Service at the University of Southern California here.

Since 1928 Dr. Osborn has served as general assistant at the New York library. Following his graduation from the University of Melbourne with A. B. and A. M. degrees in 1925 and 1926, he attended the University of Columbia, earning the degree of Ph. D. in 1934. The succeeding year found him at the University of Michigan, where he was granted the degree of M. A. in library service.

Known for his contributions to national journals of philosophy and library service, Dr. Osborn spent the summer of 1935 in Germany doing research work authorized by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Enlarging the U. S. C. library curricula, the new department under Dr. Osborn give the university its twenty-fourth school and college.

Good Year Expected At Shaw University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 17—Dr. Robert P. Daniel, who has succeeded Dr. W. S. Nelson as president of Shaw university of Raleigh, N. C., expects a good year at the institution. He is the second negro president in the long history of the university for Negroes.

Shaw university was founded in 1865 when conditions were not favorable to its development. It has at present 459 students; a faculty whose members hold degrees from leading graduate schools, a plant of 10 brick buildings, six residences for faculty members, an attractive campus with over 20 kinds of trees including the cedar of Lebanon and Japanese Gingko, and a farm of 95 acres located near Raleigh.

Dr. Henry Martin Tupper founded the university, beginning with six students and purchasing with $500 of his savings a building in which his classes might receive instruction. Since then Shaw has taught 10,000 students and has conferred nearly 2000 degrees. Shaw university was the first educational institution for Negroes south of Washington to obtain an "A" rating by the State department of education. It also constructed the first large building in the South to be used primarily for the education of negro women.

In 1931 Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Shaw's first negro president, was elected by the board of trustees and upon the resignation of Dr. Nelson, who had worked faithfully for the advancement of the institution, Dr. Daniel was elected to the presidency. Prior to this the following white presidents served: Dr. Tupper from 1865 to 1893; Dr. Charles Francis Meserve from 1893 to 1919; and Dr. Joseph Leishman Peacock from 1919 to 1931.

Arkansas Primary Uncovers Holes in Its New Election Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—That the slow processes of democracy must grind again and again to evolve workable laws has been revealed this summer in the case of Arkansas's pure election law.

In the Democratic primary, which is tantamount to election in this State, Arkansas voters had opportunity for the first time to try out the new election machinery set up by the 1935 General Assembly.

That the election machinery is not the smoothly working, easily administered, plan its sponsors had expected is seen in the suits contesting the election which have been filed in circuit courts in three sections of the State. Appraisal of the new law's strength and weakness is expected to result in a number of changes during the coming term of the legislature.

Greatest difficulty legislators face in revising the election law is their inability to get away from the poll tax as a voting requirement. Representatives and senators from the Northwestern section of the state have tried time and again to get the poll tax qualification removed, always without success.

The pure election law of 1935 provides that each person must assess his own poll tax and pay for it himself. In case he is unable to go to the courthouse he may send a written application to the assessor.

Following the primary Aug. 11, leaders in state politics have made a number of suggestions for modifying the law.

Chancellor Lee Seamster of the third judicial district urges that the legislature do away with assessing for poll taxes. He says there is no real reason for imposing an unnecessary burden on the voter, the assessor, the collector and the county clerk. The only step necessary for securing a poll tax, he declares, should be the purchase of a receipt from the county collector.

The chancellor also recommends that the poll tax be issued at any time during the calendar year to be used during the succeeding calendar year. Under the present law the poll tax must be assessed between the first Monday in January and April 10.

Other recommendations propose:

1. Requirement of a set of judges and clerks for every 100 voters in a precinct. (This provision now exists in Democratic party rules, but it is to be applied at the discretion of the county Democratic committees.)

2. Printing and making public of ballots 15 days before election so that candidates whose names may have been omitted either by accident or intention, may have opportunity to protest in time to have the error corrected.

3. Audit of duplicate ballot boxes by the Arkansas Society of Certified Public Accountants, as a disinterested public agency which would then certify the audited returns.

4. Simplification of the law so that the farmer and business man of average education who serve as judges and clerks at the election can interpret and administer the law.

As editors throughout the state have pointed out in many editorials this summer, if Arkansas wishes to have honest elections she must continue to educate her people to the tremendous value of the ballot and then use eternal vigilance to see that corruption is kept away from the polls.

Puzzle Corner Answers

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2. Casey, Cases, Canes, Cones, Jones.

3. 4 miles.

4. Artichoke, Artificial, Articular, Artifice, Artisan, Artless, Artist, Artillery, Articulation, Artful.

5. D is put at I on S (Disputations).

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More Veterans Than Last Year In Final Sixteen

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 17—The newcomers this season, in the face of the first of the double-round days, failed to maintain the record they had established on the two preceding days, and the surviving 16, which continues through two more rounds today, contains a much larger percentage of veterans of previous championships than a year ago, when only three of the 16 at Brookline survived. John Goodman of Omaha, George J. Voigt, New York; Albert H. Campbell, Seattle, and John W. Fischer of Fort Thomas, Ky., were selected for the Walker cup this year, while two of the British invaders, also veterans, John D. Langley and Jock McLean, are also still survivors.

Former Champions Out

But the strong body of former champions has finally been completely eliminated, though two of them survived yesterday's morning round. Laurence Lloyd of Portchester, N. Y., accounted for Francis Ouimet, 4 and 3, in the morning, and then put out the New York leader, Frank Strafaci, coming from behind in the later holes, to win, 1 up. Fischer accounted for Charles Evans Jr., 3 and 2, and won by the same score from A. William Breault of Detroit. Max R. Marston survived the morning, putting out the giant killer from Hamilton, Henry J. Kowal, after a terrific struggle, which went to 20 holes, but was eliminated in the afternoon, as was George T. Dunlap Jr., by young Melville F. Heath Jr., the Brae Burn player.

One of the most unusual figures in the championship was eliminated yesterday, after creating a deep impression. This was Judd L. Brumley, from the Great Smoky Mountain district of Tennessee, a rugged youth clad in the brown of native homespun, who has to travel many miles into Knoxville every time he wants to play the game.

Tailer Halts Brumley

Unheralded, he started by defeating Edmund Held, who was high up in the play in 1935, 1 up, and then proceeded to eliminate Charles R. Yates, of the Walker Cup squad, after a struggle which went 20 holes to end the day. Yesterday morning Jack A. Cameron, the Chicago player, was the victim, 2 and 1, but young Tommy Suffern Tailer of Piping Rock, finally halted him, 2 and 1, after trailing the lanky southerner up to the fifteenth hole.

Even with the field reduced to 16, the contest is just as open as ever, in sharp contrast to the two preceding years, when it was Lawson Little against the field from the start. New York had an unusual number of survivors, with Voigt, Tailer, Lloyd, William Holt Jr., the young Syracusan and Ray Billows, the new sensation from Poughkeepsie, who walked to his first tourney to save carfare. But the pride of the group is a member of the home club, J. F. Riddell Jr., who ended the play yesterday with a brilliant 15-foot put, after carrying Don Armstrong of Chicago to the twentieth hole, scoring the victory.

Automatic Umpire Latest Invention

By the Associated Press

Johnson City, Tenn., Sept. 17

GUY T. LUNTSFORD, 35, has applied for a patent on an automatic umpire he figures can't bobble any decisions on strikes and balls in baseball games.

The device, which Luntsford calls "a baseball strike-indicating system," operates with photo-electric cells. Unless a pitched ball passes over the home plate between the knee and shoulders of the batter, the light ray is not broken and the delivery recorded as a ball, the inventor explained.

When a strike is pitched, a gong is sounded. Luntsford said amplifiers could be placed in the grandstand and bleachers for the fans.

According to his plans submitted to the U. S. Patent Office, home plate would be constructed of a transparent material, such as glass, to permit the passage of light.

Five-Time Winner Is Eliminated In Golf Tournament

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 17 (AP)—The United States representation in the Canadian women's open golf championship remained intact yesterday as four players from below the border line, headed by Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., joined four Canadians in the quarter-final round.

The defeat of Ada Mackenzie, defending title-holder from Toronto, by Mrs. Thomas D. Rudel of New York, the former Doris Taylor of Montreal, was the only unexpected casualty as both Miss Miley and Margery Kirkham of Montreal, the medalist, came through with easy triumphs.

Miss Mackenzie, five times holder of the crown, was eliminated 2 and 1 after piling up a three-hole margin at the turn with a medal score of 39 as compared to Mrs. Rudel's 45. Mrs. Rudel found control of her woods and putter on the home nine, however. She squared the match on the 13th and then won the 16th and 17th, the latter with a birdie 5 on the 565-yard hole, to take the match.

Miss Miley experienced no difficulty defeating Barbara Northwood of Winnipeg, 4 and 3, after hitting the turn in 42 to the Canadian girl's 45. Miss Kirkham eliminated Mrs. A. J. D. Wright of Montreal, 5 and 4.

Marjorie Harrison of New York and Marian McDougal of Portland, Ore., completed the parade of the Americans into the round of eight. Miss Harrison routed Audrey MacIntosh, Montreal, 5 and 4, and Miss McDougall disposed of Mary Peech, also of Montreal, 5 and 3.

Pro Grid League Revises Schedule

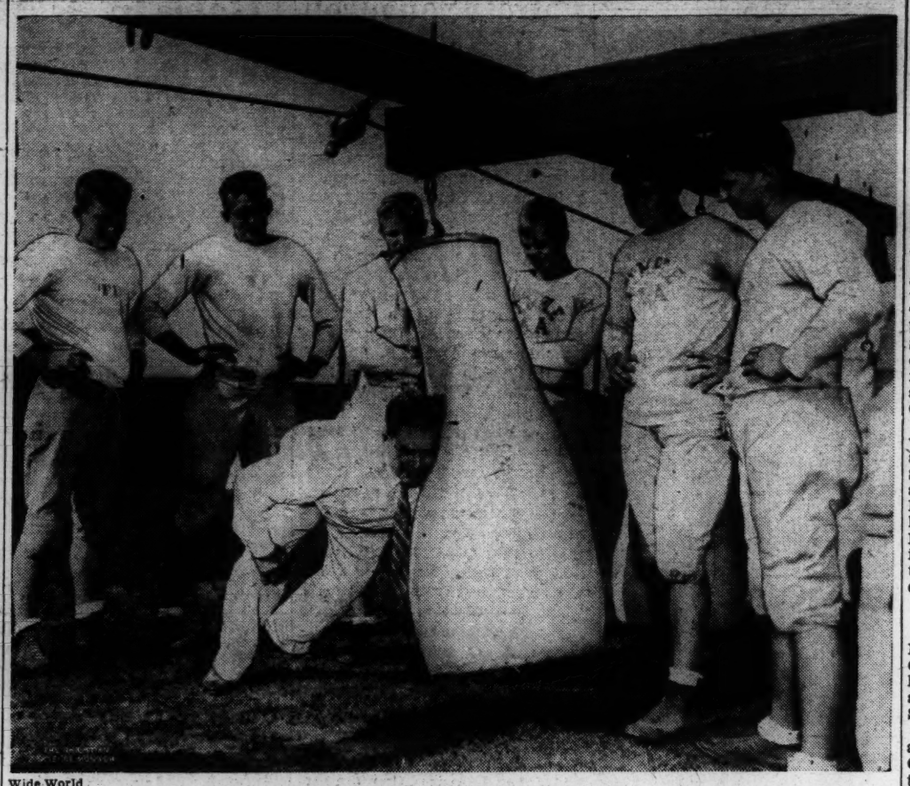
NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—With the Rochester franchise transferred to Brooklyn, the new American Professional Football League yesterday announced a revised schedule for 1936. The revised schedule:

Sept. 20—Boston at Syracuse; 27—Syracuse at New York; 30—Pittsburgh at Syracuse (night); New York at Boston (night).

Oct. 4—New York at Syracuse; Brooklyn at Cleveland; 7—Brooklyn at New York (night); Pittsburgh at Boston (night); 11—Brooklyn at Boston; New York at Pittsburgh; Cleveland at Syracuse; 15—Cleveland at Brooklyn; 16—New York at Boston (night); 18—Syracuse at Cleveland; Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; 21—Pittsburgh at New York (night); 22—Syracuse at Brooklyn (night); 25—Syracuse at Boston; Pittsburgh at Cleveland; 28—Cleveland at New York (night).

Nov. 1—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Brooklyn; Pittsburgh at Syracuse; 8—New York at Cleveland; Boston at Pittsburgh; Syracuse at Brooklyn; 11—Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; Cleveland at Boston; 15—Boston at New York; Syracuse at Pittsburgh; 22—Boston at Brooklyh; Cleveland at Pittsburgh; 26—Boston at Cleveland; Brooklyn at Syracuse; 29—Brooklyn at New York; Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

A Real Veteran Shows the Tyros How It Should Be Done



Wide World

Head Coach "Pop" Warner Hits the Tackling Dummy While His Football Candidates at Temple University Look On

Davidson Leads The Quarterbacks On Temple Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Temple University's football coaches are not ready to name the line-up for the opening game, but if Pop Warner had to name his quarterback today he would pick Bill Davidson.

Much can happen between now and the first game with St. Joseph's, and maybe an unheralded performer like Jim Baker will be directing the Owls against the Hawks, but right now Davidson holds top position.

There wasn't anything flashy connected with Bill's team direction in a 90-minute scrimmage session recently, though like the performance of the entire squad his work was well executed.

He is getting his first fling at quarterbacking after spending a year each at left half and right half. He doesn't have a single outstanding quality, and because of this Pop Warner believes he probably will make the best field general for the Owls this campaign.

Davidson has been running his team without many flaws; he has taken command of the situation and is showing an aptitude with which Warner is is fully in accord. Besides his able handling of players and a knack of calling the right plays, Bill is better regarded as a ball carrier than either Jim Hall or Jim Baker, other veterans. His defensive work is strong and he is every bit as potent as Hall in punting or passing.

Besides the quarterbacking of Davidson, several other performers, mostly sophomores, merited praise, although there wasn't a single individual who stole the show as Mike Lukac did on a previous day.

Chris Pappas and Augie Macali, fullback rivals, were a standoff, each running the ball well and completing several passes. Joe Palmer, former North Catholic ace; Verne Schreifer and Allan Sturges, all newcomers at tackle, and Joe Drulis, experienced left guard, displayed offensive ability.

Maurice Liston, veteran Texan, arrived in camp late and donned a uniform. He appears to be in good condition and should be ready to scrimmage soon.

Another arrival was Bill (Lone Star) Dietz, head freshman coach. He will assist Warner and his varsity aides until the plebes report.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	57	.601
St. Louis	82	62	.569
Chicago	82	63	.566
Pittsburgh	78	67	.538
Cincinnati	71	73	.493
Boston	64	78	.451
Brooklyn	62	81	.434
Philadelphia	50	94	.347

Results Sept. 16

New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 2.

Bisons Score Early

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons defeated the Baltimore Orioles, 10 to 6, last night in the first game of the International League final playoffs. A seven-run rally in the first inning put the game on ice for the Bisons.

Gunnar Hockert Sets New Record

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 17

FINLAND'S Olympic winner, Gunnar Hockert, set a new world's record for the 3000-meter run in a meet here yesterday. He stepped the distance in 8m. 14.8s., to better the old mark of 8m. 18.4s., set by Henry Nielsen of Denmark in 1934.

Hungarian Olympic Winners Get Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Most of the Hungarian Olympic champions have won not only fame in Berlin, but also jobs in Hungary. Many of the young athletes had no jobs at all and they had a hard fight not only to live, but to be able to practice their sports. After the games the population of Hungary raised a cry for them to be given jobs—and they now have them.

Ilona Elek, fencing winner, was nominated official guide by the Hungarian State Railway Association. Two others received railway jobs, while some were appointed to private positions. All of them had a year's free ticket to all movies, given them by the Association of Movie Directors. Tickets for theaters, too. Even the beard of Harangi, the boxer, will be trimmed for nothing for the next four years, until the Tokyo Olympiad, by a barber admirer of this branch of sport. Another enthusiast sent Harangi an enormous roll weighing 3000 grams, accompanied by a letter stating "that it is only a small part of my admiration put into dough."

As a direct result of Hungary's success in Berlin, it has been decided in a special case of seizure by bailiffs that sport equipment, such as fencing swords, are exempt from seizure.

Defending Champion Leads Senior Golfers

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—Christopher W. Deibel, defending champion from Youngstown, Ohio, added a 75 yesterday to his first-round score of 80 for a 36-hole total of 155 to take the lead in the United States senior golf championship as the first half of the field completed their play.

A new group of old-timers started their two-day quest for the title over the Apawamis course today. Among the more than 100 veterans who teed off were Findlay S. Douglas, 1932 champion, and Charles H. Jennings who held the crown two years ago.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	48	.667
Chicago	78	65	.545
Washington	77	68	.531
Detroit	77	68	.531
Cleveland	76	68	.528
Boston	72	74	.493
St. Louis	51	90	.362
Philadelphia	49	95	.340

Results Sept. 16

Cleveland 12, Boston 3 (6 innings).
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York at Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Plan New Ski Trail

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—The conservation department has announced its intention of constructing a six-mile ski trail to the top of Mount Marcy, subject to approval at a public hearing to be held here Oct. 1. Commissioner Lithgow Osborne said that the removal of only 94 trees would be required to make this trail "one of the best downhill ski runs in the Adirondacks." The six-mile trail would follow the route of the Van Hoevenberg trail leading from Adirondack Lodge, near Lake Placid, to the top of Mount Marcy.

Two Substitutes Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Winston F. C. Guest and Steward B. Iglehart Jr., members of the Templeton four which was runner-up to Greentree in the recent United States open polo championship tournament, have been named as substitutes for the United States four which will meet the Argentine quartet in the match for the Cup of the Americas beginning Saturday.

Apply for 2,000,000 Tickets

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP)—Two million ticket applications had been received today for the Moscow Dynamo-Turkey international soccer game tomorrow. With only 75,000 seats available, newspapers charged state cameramen with the responsibility for taking excellent movies so those disappointed in their bids for tickets can see the game on the screen.

Director Bryan Resigns

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—Dr. Leslie A. Bryan, director of athletics for Syracuse University, resigned yesterday, but agreed to continue as acting director until a successor is appointed. Dr. William P. Graham, acting chancellor, said the resignation had been accepted, but that Dr. Bryan had been notified to continue indefinitely in the role of acting director.

Four States Have Four Players On West Point Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17—Although the West Point football squad will not get west of Philadelphia during its nine-game schedule this fall, the members of the squad come from all points of the U. S., to be exact from 20 states, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal Zone.

California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas will be honored with four players from each state; Massachusetts provides three; Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia two each; with one from Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Wyoming and the Panama Canal Zone.

Under such conditions the Army coaching system has to be good. It has been developed by a long line of Army coaches, all Army officers, and has been brought to its present peak by the tireless efforts of Lieut. "Gar" Davidson, the present head coach, and his staff. A system which must annually take candidates who have been instructed in every imaginable different style of playing and develop them into a co-ordinated team, must be complete in every detail. The success of West Point squads indicate that Davidson has such a system.

Everlasting training in tackling, blocking, charging, passing, kicking and handling of the ball, make Army teams hard to beat. Painstaking attention to assignments in the plays Davidson has evolved around his single wing back, and kick formation make it possible to reverse, spin, pass, lateral or kick from all of them. The wily head coach does not believe in having 100 or so plays; but he does have his few plays deceptive, almost anything can come of them.

The Army will be pitted against some of the best-coached teams in this country this season, among them being Columbia, Harvard, Colgate, Notre Dame and the Navy. Davidson is working his squad hard in preparation for the first game, which is with Washington and Lee, and hopes to be in shape in time to throw his full strength into all the games, climaxing with a successful tussle with the threatening Navy. The Army system will meet a severe test this year, and Davidson intends to leave no stone unturned to prove that it is a good one.

Milwaukee Wins Opener

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17 (AP)—The league champion Milwaukee Brewers defeated Indianapolis, 2 to 0, last night in the first game of the second American Association playoff by virtue of brilliant pitching by Luke Hamlin and a homer by Chet Laabs. Cold weather limited the attendance to 5684.

Ambidextrous Passer

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Troy Odom, Tulane halfback, can throw passes with either hand. He is most effective, however, at tossing the ball with his left hand and punting with his right foot.

Dodger Series Final Hurdle For Terrymen

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As dawn broke this morning, the New York Giants faced the last remaining obstacle in their race for the National League championship—five games with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Not that the Dodgers are any stronger than the Phillies and Bees, who are scheduled to meet the Terrymen before the curtain falls; but no matter how wretched Casey Stengel's club may look against other rivals, no matter how low it may sink in the standing, it can always be depended upon to give the Giants plenty of trouble.

The Giants play single games with the Dodgers today, Saturday and Sunday at Ebbets Field. On Sept. 26 and 27, two more contests are scheduled for the Polo Grounds. Recollecting that the Terrymen have had only meager success at Ebbets Field all season, considerable importance is placed on the coming three engagements, to say nothing of the two in New York later.

Remember 1934?

Everyone recollects what the Dodgers did to the Giants in 1934. One stinging defeat after another knocked the leaders out of the race and put the Cardinals in the World Series on the final day of the season.

However, the Dodgers are playing a different ball club this time. The Giants are better fortified to meet the attack. Also, they aren't being pursued by the sensational Cardinals of 1934 or the Cubs of 1935. Terry should make this final hurdle with room to spare.

The Giants finished their schedule with western opposition yesterday by splitting a doubleheader with the Pirates. At the end of the day the leaders were still 4½ contests in front of the Cardinals, who likewise broke even in a doubleheader with the Phillies. The Cubs picked up a full game on both the Cards and Giants by winning a twin bill in Boston.

In competition with the West, the Giants won 49 games and lost 39. They took 15 out of 22 from the Pirates, 13 out of 22 with the Reds, broke even in 22 engagements with the Cubs, and dropped 12 out of 22 to the Cardinals.

Eleven Games Remain

Eleven games remain for the New Yorkers. Besides those five battles with the Dodgers, they must play three in Philadelphia and the same number in Boston. Any combination of seven games—either in the form of their own victories or Cardinal defeats—will give them the pennant.

Three hits and a base on balls gave the Giants two runs in the fourth inning of the first game with Pittsburgh, and a 2-to-1 triumph. Waite Hoyt stopped the Polo Grounds outfit in the second with eight hits, 4 to 3.

Bucky Walters, one-time infielder, pitched the Phillies to victory in the opener against the Cardinals. The Gashouse Gang staged a late rally to win the second. Rex Carleton and Bill Lee pitched the Cubs to their double triumph over the Bees. The former yielded seven hits and the latter gave up five.

In the American League, the Tigers jumped up into a tie with Washington for third place when Elden Auker defeated the Athletics, 6 to 2, for his twelfth victory of the year. The smallest crowd in three years witnessed this game at Navin Field, Detroit.

The Cleveland Indians moved closer to a first-division berth by pounding the Red Sox in a six-inning contest, 12 to 3. Hal Trosky continued his slugging for the Tribe, getting four out of four for the second successive day. Hal has collected 11 hits in his last 12 trips to the plate and nine in a row. He drove in five runs yesterday and seven the day before.

Giants Accepting Applications

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The New York Giants officially announced yesterday that they are accepting applications for reserved seats at the Polo Grounds for the first, second and sixth games of the World's Series. Although they have not yet clinched the National League pennant, the Giants apparently figure their lead, which was 4½ games before today's schedule, is sufficient to warrant their taking the applications. Seats at the Yankee Stadium, home of the American League champions, have been on sale for some time. The Polo Grounds will accommodate 27,000 reserved and box seat holders for the series, at $5.50 for the former and $6.60 for the box chairs.

A Lot of Tackle

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—Bill Young, 'Bama right tackle, is hard to fit. He finds a No. 46 jersey too snug. Bill is the biggest man on the Alabama squad, weighing 218 pounds. He has small feet, however, calling for a No. 10 shoe, while two of the tackles demand No. 12.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Little and Professional Golf

WHEN W. Lawson Little Jr. abdicated his British and United States amateur golf championship titles and joined the ranks of the professionals there was probably as much speculation regarding his future as there was in the question as to what players would succeed to the two championships which he had held in 1934 and 1935. Of the latter questions, one was settled some time ago when Hector Thomson captured the British amateur title, and the other is being settled this week on the links of the Garden City Golf Club. And it might be mentioned here that for the first time since 1933 these two titles will not be held by the same player, as Thomson was eliminated from the American championship Tuesday at the hands of a former captain of a Colgate university golf team. As to Little's future in the professional ranks, one might take a look at what he did in the Canadian open last week and then figure it out for himself.

Wide World

Lawson Little

Coming Into His Own

While the winning of one championship does not necessarily prove that Little will be as successful in open and professional tournaments as he was in the amateur ranks, there is no denying the fact that the new Canadian champion gave as fine an exhibition of golf last week as has been shown by any amateur or professional. There may be stiffer tests than that offered by the St. Andrews public links over which the Canadian event was held; but that course is rated at par 70, so the former amateur king is entitled to the highest praise in shattering par on all four rounds. His total score of 271 stands as a record performance and serves notice on the rest of the professional field that the former amateur king is going to make his presence felt in future tournament play.

The Argentine Polo Ponies

Although chief credit for playing polo naturally goes to the player, the value of his being well mounted is greater than most persons are inclined to think. More than once has a really fine player been made to look much less valuable to his team than should have been the case just because his mount was not as fast or well trained as that of his opponent. The fact that the Argentine players always bring fine ponies with them when they invade America has done much to raise their standard of play, and this year promises to be no exception. Were it not for the fact that several of the high-goal players of the United States have offered their mounts to the Greentree players who are to defend the Cup of the Americas, the Americans would be hard pressed to meet the great speed and stamina of the South American ponies. As the visitors are to auction off their ponies at the conclusion of the coming series, the United States will have a chance to strengthen its string. While there are some fine ponies among those to be sold, it is doubtful if any one of them will break the top price of $22,000 which Stephen Sanford paid for Lacey's Jupiter at the auction sale in 1928.

Suit to Determine Status of Football

ATLANTA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Whether football is a private business or a part of the educational program was argued by attorneys yesterday in a suit of the university system of Georgia to enjoin the federal government from collecting taxes on athletic admissions.

Government attorneys who said the case was of nation-wide importance sought to show Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia were operating a business apart from other activities of the school.

Counsel for the university system contended athletic associations were a part of the state institutions and entitled to exemption from taxation.

Newnham Wins Title

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ernest Newnham, Portland professional golfer, today won the Maine open golf title for the fifth consecutive year in an 18-hole playoff with Eddie Bush of Norway. Newnham turned in a card of 75 to Bush's 77 today after the regulation 72 holes of play yesterday showed both men tied at 302.

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Sand, Seaweed and Salt Water

BILL is one of you summer folks from the Middle West. And after a week in Jaalam, and just before going back—reluctantly, as summer folks always go—he confided his ambition.

"I'd like," he said wistfully, "to smell salt water, and get my red head full of sand and seaweed before I leave. You figure we could get to go?"

We figured we could, and we called Dwight Whitney, in East Village, for Dwight has a sixteen footer at Mattapoisett. Sure we could take it; and he gave us directions. You go through N'Bedford, find the Point, ask for old Clint Folger and pick up the sails and the oars for the tender at his place. So we did; and when, under Folger's direction, we came to the cove and looked out over the moored craft and the small, sandy island and the blue bay beyond, Bill was pleased. But he was, it seemed, a little doubtful over the sprinkle of whitecaps as he settled his hat against the steady pull of the southwest wind. So was I. So was Clint Folger.

* * *

A QUIET MAN, this Folger, a spare, close-buttoned man with gray eyes. "A little pert," he drawled. "There's Whitney's craft, outside the white power cruiser. You know about boats, I presume?"

A little, we claimed modestly; and Folger said doubtfully: "Well, she may moderate, toward sundown," and trudged off through the sand.

So we tugged the tender down the rising, and rowed out. Beyond the cove the wind was brisker still, a warm, salty wind, a lusty wind under which Dwight's boat bobbed and curtsyed and sent small showers of spray skittering. She rode more steadily as we clambered aboard and lowered the centerboard and shipped the rudder. From the canvas bag we unpacked jib and mainsail. The rig was strange to us; at the foot and luff of the mainsail were spaced fasteners, to run on metal tracks. We rigged the boom, stared at the slender mast, tracing swift arabesques against the high blue sky. Bill rubbed his red head, said: "I do'know."

* * *

THAT MADE TWO of us. That mainsail did seem enormous, for this wind. We stowed lunch basket and kit, broke out fishing lines. Bill liked it. There was this steady, warm wind smelling of salt and seaweed; a soft and filtered sunlight came through the high clouds; we rolled and pitched, and seven gulls came in to veer and wheel against the wind, to plummet down in a flurry of spray and wheel up again. Their creaking calls were soft and muted; the wind thrummed with wet fingers on shrouds and stays; we drowsed and talked and the afternoon wore on. Folks came down to the cove, swam, basked in the sun, went back. A youngster in white ducks and black jersey pulled out to one of the moored craft. We watched; if he put out, we'd follow. But he snugged down, went ashore again. The sun was hand high, now, and the wind seemed gentler.

Bill said, for the tenth time: "I think she's going down."

It did seem so, as we watched. And Bill at last murmured that to come fifteen hundred miles for this, and sail at moorings—. He looked at me wistfully, said: "Just a short one. We'll be in again by sundown."

* * *

WE HOISTED JIB and mainsail; they whipped and cracked as Bill scrambled forward to moor the tender to the buoy. We heeled, and the crackling canvas was suddenly still; the mainsheet tugged and the tiller came alive; we slid smoothly seaward, and Bill scuttled back to take the sheet.

He grinned, sighed in deep satisfaction. Swift water lipped the lee deck as we leaned to it; behind us the cove, the cottages, the low green woodlands telescoped and shrank; and ahead the low island grew. We passed it, slid down one long green roller, and another; a whitecap hissed and crumbled just astern, and Bill took a bucket of water on his broad back. He said: "Woof!" and shook himself. That was what he'd come for. But now that he'd got it—.

He hauled his sheet, and the tiller went hard down; we shot into the wind, pitched, hung for a breathless moment and then fell off. We tried it again. And again. The island was astern, now, and the wind fresher with each passing wave. Then ingloriously we jibbed about. The top of a kindly green wave, like a wet and affectionate Newfoundland dog, pawed over my shoulder to fall on Bill's chest. We fled shoreward.

* * *

THE SUN WAS a red ball over the dark woods and the cove; and now there was a frilled white edge of surf about the rocks. We edged into the wind, fell off, inched up again. Past the taut jib we could see the tender pitch and curtsy. We foamed in grandly, shot into the wind, and Bill scrambled forward in a crackling volley of canvas. But coming into that wind was like meeting a stone wall; we fell off swiftly even as Bill clutched at the tender's stern. He scuttled back, and white water boiled to leeward as we headed out again.

"No sale," said Bill, and wiped his wet face with a wetter sleeve. "You know what I think? We ought to let the jib sheet run when we point up again."

So we reached out, tried it, found that it worked. She spun neatly into the wind, and we grinned as she came over. It was dusk, now; to windward the low island was a dimming blur; at the cove, someone flashed on headlights and we steered for them. We came in upwind of the tender, threading a swift way through the fleet of happy, anchored craft. Bill went forward again; he called: "Ready!" and then, in an instant: "Now!"

Again we met that rushing wall of wind, and drifted. The tender leaped and tugged as we came swiftly down upon it; I had it, then it wriggled loose from my wet fingers; Bill shot out a long white arm and got only a fistfull of salt water. Canvas drummed and crackled. At Bill's elbow a quiet voice drawled: "Better anchor, boys. I'll haul her up in the morning."

* * *

IT WAS CLINT FOLGER, that calm, spare man, sculling familiarly in a small skiff. He swayed easily, enviably cool, enviably dry. We drifted. Bill wiped his face, looked at me. I wiped mine, looked ashore. There were more lights, now, and a dark fringe of folks along the beach. I looked at Bill.

And Bill said softly, out of the corner of his mouth: "I don't like it, either. We got an anchor?"

I didn't know. Maybe. But, before we found it, we'd be on the rocks.

The tiller went over; Bill hauled the sheet and Folger's voice came reedily across the wind. "Swim, do ye?" The lights ashore became small again as we pounded seaward through darkness marbled by coiling streaks of foam. The wind whooped out of the blackness; we came about in a gray smother of spindrift and reached back. Spray soaked us in a steady rhythm; the tiller twisted and bucked; wind and sea fled streaming. The headlights at the cove were blotted by a dark bulk. Bill said quietly: "Off a bit," and in a buckshot-flurry of spray we slid under the squatting stern of the power cruiser. Clint Folger's skiff scuttled from under our bow, and Bill and I said: "Up!" together. Jib and mainsail came down on the run, and the tiller clattered as, in unison, we fell on the bucking tender. A wet line whipped aboard, was made fast somehow. We rode steadily, almost quietly.

* * *

FOLGER CAME ABOARD, then, and lent a hand; we were silent, and our soaked and wrinkled fingers were clumsy in rolling canvas, making snug the lifts, setting the horse under the boom. Folger, on hands and knees, groped under the forward coaming, stood up, seemed about to say something, thought better of it. He said only: "That'll do," and we followed his skiff toward the cove, into the headlights. Boys came thigh deep and ran us in. The wet sand felt warm, felt good under bare feet. Men in white ducks and sweaters grinned at us; women tucked whipping strands of hair under bright bandannas. In a lull of the booming wind, somewhere in this small crowd a clear feminine voice said: "Landlubbers!"

Well, weren't we? We fumbled silently with sail bag and oars and basket. It had been fine; we'd made it; but then, we'd put on something of a show. But Folger, helping us, drawled softly: "I wouldn't say that, exactly. Ye had to, and ye did. But never put out again without an anchor. Now come up to the house, get some dry clothes and a bite—sailors."

And Bill lifted his red head, full of sand and seaweed and salt water, and followed him into the windy darkness. There was almost a sailor-like roll to his walk.

DANIEL CHASE

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DON BALTASAR CARLOS IN THE RIDING-SCHOOL, *by Velazquez* (1599-1660)

ONE of the most fascinating and, from the art-historian's viewpoint, most important pictures in the Wallace Collection, London, is this remarkable painting by Velazquez of "Don Baltasar Carlos in the Riding-School." It is remarkable, among other things, because, although the quaint little figure on horseback is a Royal Prince, heir to the then mighty King of Spain, Philip IV, there is no trace in this painting of the stiff ceremonial precision which we usually associate with state portraits. In fact, this picture belongs to quite another category, for it is obviously an artist's personal impression of something he has seen; and for this reason the picture, though belonging to the first half of the seventeenth century, has been regarded as an early masterpiece of Impressionism. And, indeed, it is an impressionist painting in the manner of the paintings of Manet who, two hundred years later, was so profoundly influenced by the atmospheric paintings of this great Spanish master.

The sense of movement in the prancing horse and in the slightly-sketched figures in the middle-distance and background, all contribute to the feeling that this picture records a passing impression; though possibly the slightness of the accessory figures, in comparison with the relative substantiality of the horse and its little rider, was a subtle compliment to royalty paid by this experienced courtier-artist. It is in its breadth of vision and handling that this picture is impressionist, not in its color, which is exceedingly restrained. Restricted to a quiet harmony of blacks, grays and silvery whites, it is an arrangement in tones rather than in positive color. Yet it is full of variety. Velazquez was so great a magician in the suggestion of atmosphere that he can hold our interest and give us thrills, as here, by depicting the play of light and shadow on a plain, white wall.

FRANK RUTTER

From a Chinese Scroll

The Heron

It is very quiet beside the lotus pool,
The only sound I hear is made by a snowy heron;
It comes to rest on the cool, green leaves,
But with suddenness it will wing away into the vermilion sunset.

Alone

The moon has painted the river with silver,
From my carven casement I can see its brightness.
The soft hush of the night is not disturbed.
I, alone, am awake while the rest of the world is lost in dreams.

The Unafraid

A painted butterfly alights upon a swaying reed,
It knows no fear—because the breeze is gentle!

ASENATH CARGILL

A Painter Who Works in Greenland

SUNLIGHT to see by, ice to travel on, and work to do. The work was painting. It was for that that I had come to Greenland; by that, and maybe for that, that I lived and found it almost good most anywhere, alone. 'If a man,' said Socrates, 'sees a thing when he is alone, he goes about straightway seeking until he finds someone to whom he may show his discoveries, and who may confirm him in them.' So does the artist then seek solitude that, seeing when he is alone, he shall be constrained to such utterance as may endure to seek and find his friends. They will confirm him. . . .

It was just bedtime, and I'd laid my book aside and gone out-doors. It was a moonless, starlit, cold, clear night, a dark night except for a faint illumination low in the south-eastern sky as though from lights behind the hill. Even as I looked at this, the glow became converging shafts that, reaching upward, touched into incandescent light a gently waving veil that hung in folds across from east to south. . . .

The beauty of those Northern winter days is more remote and passionless, more nearly absolute, than any other beauty that I know. Blue sky, white world, and the golden light of the sun to tune the whiteness to the sun-illumined blue. If we personify the sun and feel for it in its incessant toil of making varicoloured things to harmonize—red barns fit summer landscapes, wild roses go with buttercups, of making harmony where purposeful disharmony prevails—what vast delight we must believe it to experience in shining down on snow. 'I whc am nothing,' whispers that prone whiteness, 'partake of you, dear sun, and of the blue heaven in which you shine, and become beautiful.' In Greenland one discovers, 'as though for the first time,' what beauty is. . . . I tried to paint it.

I did, incessantly. I would attach a large canvas to the stanchions of my sledge as upon an easel; I'd hang my bag of paints and brushes from the crossbar, lay my palette on the sledge. I'd catch my dogs, and harness them. And then, after the mad stampede downhill and over the shore ice which was the inescapable prelude to a trip, I'd recline upon my reindeer skin with the indolence of a sultan and drive off to my rendezvous. Arrived I'd halt my dogs, swing the sledge into precisely the position that I wanted it, lay out my paints and brushes, get to work. To keep my brush hand warm I used a down-stuffed thumbless mitten through a hole in which I would insert the brush, and hold it in my warm bare fingers. I found it sometimes cold work, painting. . . . When I would finish work I'd merely get my dogs upon their feet—they, all the time, had lain motionless—swing them around with a 'Eu, eu!' ('left') or 'Ille, ille!' ('right'), bunch them prettily with a smell of the lash to bring the stragglers in, tap on my boot for speed, and race for home. They'd take me to my door.—ROCKWELL KENT, in "Salamina." (London: Faber. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE is agreed that courage is a quality which is essential to his well-being. The term "coward" is considered everywhere to be an opprobrious one, and few are anxious to be considered lacking in bravery. Yet even the bravest men will admit that there have been occasions when courage has well-nigh deserted them.

Christian Science teaches that courage is an essential of Christian warfare; but it also teaches men to place their reliance on something deeper than mere personal bravery, since it is recognized that this can fail when it is most needed. It also draws a clear distinction between mere animal courage and the moral courage which brings peace and calm to the most disturbed situation.

It is a custom, among those about to engage in human warfare, to have recourse to intoxicants in order to stimulate themselves to face its horrors. Criminals cultivate in like manner a spurious courage for their unlawful actions, thereby frequently reducing themselves to a pitiable state, mentally and physically. The courage thus induced is, of course, ephemeral, and leads to the commission of crimes, terrible in their effects on humanity.

Such courage has no connection with true Christian courage. Mary Baker Eddy puts the matter clearly when she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 28, 29): "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course. If they keep the faith, they will have the crown of rejoicing."

Some people may think that the substituting of moral courage for animal courage is very easy. They may think that it is easier to be morally courageous than physically so. Yet if they will consider the facts of history they will find that much of the suffering and human warfare of the ages has been brought about because men have not had the moral courage to defend their inmost convictions as to right and wrong. Nations have been forced into wars to defend their national courage and honor before the world, when moral courage would have shown a far more satisfactory way of meeting the situation.

In the contest between David and Goliath, the giant Philistine showed animal courage, while the courage of David, though expressed in physical courage of the highest kind, found its basis in the understanding whereby he denied the dictatorship of the human mind. "Then said David to the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied" (I Samuel 17:45). Armed with this moral courage, this reliance on the power of God, good, David was able to destroy the domination of the Philistine army by slaying their champion by means of his shepherd's sling and Goliath's own sword.

Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 268), "In this revolutionary period, like the shepherd-boy with his sling, woman goes forth to battle with Goliath." All admit that this is truly a "revolutionary period," but few see clearly, as Mrs. Eddy did, that the qualities which will kill the Goliath of mere animal courage, as distinct from moral courage, are the spiritual qualities of love, gentleness, purity, and kindness. These qualities are not the special prerogative of anyone, they can be equally well manifested by men, women, and children. But unless these qualities of thought are exalted in the world there will be, and can be, no permanent peace. The writer of the book of Proverbs saw something of this need of developing right qualities of thought when he said (14:1), "Every wise woman buildeth her house: but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands."

Courage, then, in the true sense of the word, consists in learning to do right, to love good, and then to take one's stand for the right and good and true, even in the face of persecution and hatred. The Christian Scientist knows that only thus will the battle be gained, and the unreality of all that is unlike God be proved.

Our great Master knew this when he said lovingly to his trembling disciples, about to face the opposition of the heathen world in all its so-called power and splendor (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

МУЖЕСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВСЕ согласны, что мужество—свойство необходимое для нашего благополучия. Выражение "трус" всюду считается позорным и таких очень немного, которые пожелали-бы, чтобы их считали малодушными. Однако самые храбрые люди вынуждены признаться, что бывали с ними случаи, когда мужество почти что покидало их.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что мужество—самое главное в борьбе Христианина,—но она же учит людей полагаться на нечто более существенное нежели личная храбрость, ибо было доказано, что последняя может изменить именно тогда, когда мы в ней больше всего нуждаемся. Христианская Наука также делает определенное различие между чисто животным мужеством и мужеством нравственным, которое действует успокоительно и умиротворяюще при самых тревожных обстоятельствах.

У людей имеется обычай перед сражением прибегать к опьяняющим напиткам, дабы вызвать в себе приподнятое настроение перед лицом предстоящих ужасов. Такими же способами преступники развивают в себе подложное мужество для своих беззаконных поступков, часто доводя себя до жалкого состояния, умственно и телесно. Прилив мужества вызванный таким способом конечно скоро проходит, но толкает человека на преступления, с ужасными для человечества последствиями.

Такого рода мужество ничего не имеет общего с истинно Христианским мужеством. Мэри Бэкер Эдди дает этому ясное об'яснение, говоря следующее (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 28, 29): "В нашем обществе слишком много животного мужества и слишком мало мужества нравственного. Христиане должны вооружиться против заблуждения дома и вне дома. Они должны бороться с грехом в самих себе и в других и продолжать эту войну пока не доведут ее до конца. Если они сохранят свою веру, то получат венец похвалы."

Некоторые люди быть может и думают, что очень легко заменить животное мужество мужеством нравственным. Они могут думать, что легче быть мужественным нравственно нежели физически. Но если они призадумаются над разными историческими фактами, то увидят, как много было страданий и войн на протяжении веков, вследствие того, что люди не имели нравственного мужества, чтобы выступить на защиту своих собственных убеждений относительно правды и неправды. Народы вынуждены были воевать, чтобы защищать перед миром свое национальное мужество и свою национальную честь, тогда как нравственное мужество указало-бы куда более удовлетворительный выход из положения.

В состязании между Давидом и Голиафом, гигант—Филистимлянин показал свое животное мужество, в то время как мужество Давида, хотя и выраженное в физическом мужестве высшего свойства, имело свою основу в понимании Давида, в силу которого он отверг диктатуру человеческого ума: "Ты идешь против меня с мечом и копием и щитом, а я иду против тебя во имя Господа Саваофа, Бога воинств Израильских, которые ты поносил" (Первая Книга Царств 17:45). Вооруженный этим нравственным мужеством—упованием на могущество Бога, добра, Давид смог уничтожить власть филистимлянской армии, убив ее чемпиона посредством своей пастушеской пращи и собственного Голиафова меча.

Mrs. Эдди говорит нам (Science and Health стр. 268): "В эту революционную эпоху, подобно юному пастуху с его пращей женщина выступает, чтобы сражаться с Голиафом." Все согласны с тем, что это действительно "революционная эпоха," но немногие видят так ясно, как Mrs. Эдди, что качества которые убьют Голиафа одного лишь животного мужества, в отличие от мужества нравственного,—суть качества духовные—любовь, мягкость, чистота и любовность. Качества эти не являются особым преимуществом кого-нибудь одного, они могут быть одинаково проявлены мужчинами, женщинами и детьми. Но если эти качества мыслей не будут возвеличены на земле, то не будет и не сможет быть прочного мира. Автор книги Притч провидел кое что относительно необходимости развивать в себе правильные качества мысли, когда он сказал (14:1): "Мудрая жена устроит дом свой, а глупая разрушит его своими руками."

Итак мужество в истинном смысле этого слова заключается в том, чтобы учиться поступать правильно, любить добро и затем твердо стоять за право, за добро, за правду, даже перед лицом преследований и ненависти. Приверженец Христианской Науки знает что только таким путем будет выиграно сражение и будет доказана нереальность всего, что несходно с Богом.

Наш великий Учитель это знал, когда любовно сказал своим трепещущим ученикам, идущим на встречу сопротивлению языческого мира во всем его так называемом могуществе и великолепии (Лука 12:32): "Не бойся, малое стало! Ибо Отец ваш благоволил дать вам Царство."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

You Will See—

CANALS constitute a kind of watery transportation system throughout the Low Countries. Every morning boats, laden with dairy and garden produce and, in the season, with flowers, come along them and into the harbors of Rotterdam and Amsterdam. You will see a boat piled high with red and yellow cheeses followed into the city by another that looks like a floral float in some carnival parade and by still another with such a load of vegetables as would make a thousand minestrone soups. And on either side, as far as the vision extends, the level landscape is brilliantly and kaleidoscopically alight with the blooming of the world's finest tulips mingled with a hundred other blossoms.

In Rotterdam on Saturday afternoon and evening is a market which, in variety of offerings, if not in picturesqueness, is rivaled in few parts of the world. Its stands extend in four rows for a distance of more than a mile and a half along one of the broad, shaded thoroughfares just outside the center of the town. Scores of them are devoted to cheeses of many sorts, other scores to fruits and vegetables, many to good Hollandish beef, hundreds and hundreds to every kind of article that anybody might conceivably purchase.

In one place you discover an amazing variety of rusty old implements spread out on the curb, ancient locks and keys, battered firetongs, an old iron kettle minus its spout, even broken dishes and pitchers, empty cans, magazines of years past, bits of wax candles, dog-eared books without bindings, indeed much the same weirdly-varied collection that is to be found in the market-place in Peking or Chungking. Who buys such things and for what purpose? You ask yourself. The answer is even more difficult here in Europe than in China.

On the other hand, the Rotterdam market holds much that is alluring. You come upon little cafés where everything is being cooked before your eyes, booths with rich fresh milk and cream and ices made thereof, shops with newly-baked pastries. And in the evening there are the peddlers beneath their flaring torches; as years ago on the streets of American cities, vendors of many things, of remarkable instruments able to perform a dozen services, of fountain-pens for ten cents, probably made in Japan, of a dozen handkerchiefs for a quarter, and so on. The Dutch peasantry from fifty miles around, mostly arrived on the bicycles which are so numerous in the Netherlands, is here now for the Saturday night shopping and the Rotterdam market is a little cross-section of Dutch life and manners. If you go there, you will see.

M. T. G.

Sunrise Over Silent City

(Bryce Canyon)

DAWN broods over you, Silent City, blending
Your various colors softly. You are dreaming,
Dreaming of beauty in timeless quietude.
Gently, unhurried, as a mother moves
To waken her household, the sun sends banners
Of mauve and white and gold, lighting the grooves
And gargoyles of crimson towers and walls.
Pale monuments, carved as in remembrance
Of noble ones, slowly are turned to rose
In the mounting light. Temples, spires, and halls
Wait as for worshipers—but will they come?
Sunrise, beauty, silence: still the city sleeps.
Will it awake? No chimes from temple towers,
No laden caravans within your marts,
Nor merchants to covet your jasper and gold—
Do not waken! Your timeless carving starts
With the winds and summer rains. Dream, dream on,
As you have dreamed in countless ages, midst
Your pink and alabaster walls.
Nothing
Stirs but a humming-bird on a blue flower,
Gossamer, shimmering on the tawny grass,
And aspens, trembling in the morning hour.

NELLIE B. MACE

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis was called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico for the winter. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. She accepted their offer and arrived—a substantial tweed-coated figure with a small, very wrathful, little dog buttoned up inside her coat.

Chapter Sixteen

WITH spring in the offing the days passed quickly. There were occasional flurries of snow still that lay for a few hours and melted again, but in the damp hollows skunk cabbage was already uncurling, song sparrows were singing in the leafless boughs of the apple trees and every sugar maple along the roadside bore its hanging sap pail.

Year after year Mary Rowe declared that she wouldn't be bothered with sirup making, but every spring she gave in, and it was the children's task after they got home from school to make the rounds of the scattered trees by fence and wood lot, empty the little sap buckets into a big milk pail and carry the clear watery sap back to be dumped into the flat sugaring pan over the outdoor fireplace. Twenty gallons to a gallon of sirup, Mary reckoned, and that meant a good many trips back and forth.

Feeling like millionaires with Emily Humbold's $14 a week rolling in steadily, Kay and Garry had ordered paint and wallpapers from the mail-order catalogue, and for days past the house had been turned upside down, to the horror of Arabella and the coon cat, who both loathed the pervading smell of turpentine.

The horrid drab of the living room woodwork had given place to a soft pinkish lilac that suited the pale yellow walls, and a deeper shade of pumpkin yellow was chosen for kitchen and pantry.

Wallpapers had taken longer to decide upon, for most of the patterns were either too elaborate or too modern for Kay's taste, but they found at last a tiny sprig pattern for Penny's bedroom, a rosebud chintz for Caroline, who liked gay color, and an old-fashioned trellis design in brown on a light background that just suited their own room.

Papering had to wait for warmer weather, but the painting was almost done, and Kay was counting the days until Bertha, her winter's duties nobly ended, could be dismantled and carried out piecemeal to the woodshed and the room begin to look at last as it should.

An Unexpected Arrival

Emily Humbold, driven from her typewriter one morning, not so much by the smell of paint as by what she called one of her "woolly spells," which overtook her every so often, had spent the morning happily trundling earth in a wheelbarrow from one side of the garden to the new flower border which Garry was making south of the house.

If anyone had told the Ellises a month ago that their literary paying guest would spend her free time wheeling soil or shifting rocks they would have been much surprised. But it was Emily who had marched over to borrow the Rowes' wheelbarrow that morning and would relinquish it to no one; it was Emily who had dragged or excavated most of the big stones to finish the terrace that Garry had begun last year.

She sat on the empty wheelbarrow now, a sturdy figure in her short, tweed skirt and gray sweater, watching Garry dig. The smell of burning brush drifted over from across the road where Neal, too, was making ready for spring.

A gray roadster, coming up the hill, slowed up by the bars and stopped, and Garry turned her head just in time to see a young man bearing down upon them, waving his hat.

"Is it Emily, or do my eyes deceive me? Emily, of all people, and having a thoroughly good time as usual!"

Arabella, couched under the wheelbarrow, broke into a volley of barking, and Miss Humbold picked her up before she turned a calm face on the visitor.

"Our absentee landlord. Well, well!"

She held out a broad grimy paw across Arabella's head and added to Garry: "This is my nephew, Charles, in case you never met him. I believe he owns another small neglected property somewhere up the road."

Garry felt her cheeks burn, remembering the last occasion when she had seen this same Charles, and wondering if Jane had told him about it.

"I never knew—"

Emily's Old Scores

"No, it isn't a thing one would boast about," Emily put in. "I daresay you never expected to see me up here, did you?"

"One can expect to see you anywhere." Charles retorted, sitting on the edge of the wheelbarrow beside her. "The last time I saw you was two years ago. You were on all fours, crawling out of a cave somewhere in the Ozark Mountains. What brought you up here anyway?"

"Nothing to do with you, so you needn't get so suspicious. I came on the perfectly good invitation of some nice people whom I had never even met, and I'm having the time of my life."

She rose, brushing the earth from her skirt, linked her arm in her nephew's and marched him up to the house, while Garry flew round behind the woodshed to poke her head through the kitchen window, bound to warn Kay of their unexpected caller.

"I'm afraid we're in an awful mess; won't you go through to the living room and I'll be right in," said Kay when they appeared at the threshold of the pantry.

Emily Humbold meantime was enjoying the situation; it was a chance to pay off some old scores against this nephew who always made fun of her, and she forced Charles to admit that he had never set foot in the little house before, except on the first day he came to look over the property.

"You're just typical of all these property owners who disgrace the housing situation in this country," she boomed at him. "You rent places out without taking the slightest interest in their upkeep. Come on, Garry; while we've got him here you'd better show him all the cracks you had to stuff up this winter, and all the places where the roof leaks. And how about that kitchen pump, while we're at it?"

An Explanation

"You just shut up; you're as bad as Arabella, every bit!" Charles told her. "Miss Ellis, I hope you weren't too awfully uncomfortable this winter. I left everything to the agent, but I had meant to come up here myself some time and make sure."

There was a great difference between the house as he had seen it on that first visit, with unscraped walls and smoky ceilings, the dust and litter of its last occupancy still strewing the floors, and the way it looked now.

Kay got over her first shyness as she showed him what they had done, and in a few minutes they were deep in the discussion of beams and floor boards, Dutch ovens and old pine paneling, for this was something about which she felt thoroughly at home and could talk freely.

Garry beckoned Emily out into the kitchen, and pulled the door to. "You never told us about Mr. Bassett being your nephew, all this time."

Emily Humbold smiled, for there was something accusing in Garry's voice.

"Listen, young woman, I'll tell you exactly how the whole thing happened. When I got your letter I liked it. Out of nearly fifty answers it was the only one that was frank and sensible and friendly, and with a sense of humor too. But it reached me late. I'd already taken a room for a month in a farmhouse up in New York State and your letter was forwarded on to me there. I put it aside and I thought maybe I'd write to you anyway.

"Then—" she paused a second. "I happened to be spending the week end with some friends in East Warley the same time that Jane was there. She told me what had happened on that ride she took. And that settled me. I put two and two together and I went straight back and packed up my things, and I wrote to you the week after. I wasn't going to tell you all this, but as things have happened I might just as well."

"It wan't anything. It just happened we both got lost on the same road, and if it wasn't for her horse getting scared we might never have met at all."

"I suppose Jane never told you that she'd taken a twist of the rein round her wrist, like the young idiot she is, and that with the horse dragging that way she couldn't have let go if she'd wanted to? Well, think it over. I happen to be rather fond of Jane."

Later as Emily strolled up the hill toward the Bassett house with her nephew, she said:

"I hope you realize those young people did every bit of the work on that place themselves, and that they spent their own earnings buying the paint and wallpaper. You can see for yourself what they've made of it. That eldest girl has a real feeling for line and arrangement and her taste is instinctive, though she hasn't much experience. You might do worse than let her have a hand in experimenting with your place."

"She's done a nice job there, and she knows quite a lot; I found that out," Charles admitted. "I did feel a bit ashamed, but when I told the agent to let the house to year-round tenants I was thinking of local people, and how could I know it would be anyone like this?"

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is It Emily, or Do My Eyes Deceive Me?" *A Drawing by Kate Seredy*

To a Water Lily Pool

"Pool, will you tell me your secrets?
Is there a little fish in the deep shadows—
Is there a green frog under the lily pad—
Did bumblebee wet his wings, mistaking reflection for lily?
"Tell me, Pool, where are you hiding the star
That shone on your breast last night?"

"Yes, there are five little fishes hiding in the deep shadows;
The green frog, so still, balances a bubble on the tip of his nose;
On yonder flat rock, bumblebee sits drying his wings.
But my star? Do I not see it twinkling there in your eye?"

KATHRYN KRUGER

From the Old Curiosity Shop

A FEW scraps of wood, odd pieces of iron and a set of small nursery blocks formed the materials out of which R. T. P. Allen manufactured the early typewriter shown in the illustration. As an antique it is now preserved in the Nation's Old Curiosity Shop—the Smithsonian Institution of Washington where other models invented between 1829 and 1876 are exhibited.

But while the Allen children gave up their blocks in order to help their father try for fame and fortune as an inventor, the credit for building the first successful typewriter goes to Christopher L. Sholes, who obtained a patent in 1868.

It was Sholes who built the machine later manufactured by Remington. In the early mechanical work he had the help of two friends, Carlos Glidden and Samuel Soule, who spent their evenings with him in a little shop near Wisconsin City. There they twisted wire, sawed boxwood, and shaped odds and ends into a "type machine."

Then funds ran low. Sholes and his companions had invested all the money they had in a machine that still was only pretty good. Soule gave up. His share was acquired by James Densmore of Meadville who paid all the back bills. The triumvirate now became Sholes, Glidden & Densmore.

According to history, back in 1714 Her Majesty Queen Anne of England granted a patent to Henry Mill, "For an artificial machine or method for the impressing or transcribing of letters singly or progressively one after another as in writing." But no one knows whether Mill submitted or even made a model for such an "artificial machine."

Sholes' First Model

An article by Alfred Beach in the Scientific American in 1867 is thought to have given Sholes the impetus for his invention. Beach, in writing about the London Pterotype (a kind of typewriter), said:

"The typewriting machine will someday be an invaluable machine for office work. It will supplant the pen and ink for ordinary business purposes." Then carried away by the possibilities conjured up, he saw a time when schoolboys would be taught to typewrite instead of using smudgy copybooks. They would study the "literary piano," he said.

The early models did look very much like pianos. Sholes' first model had 11 keys, six white ones and five "sharps and flats." Still, it was a much better "literary piano" than one he made several years before, which could only play a monotone "W" with its single key.

When Sholes sent his model to Washington for a patent, officials questioned him on what name should be applied. A previous device known as "Burt's Letter Press" was already in their hands, and London was all agog over the Pterotype invented by John Pratt.

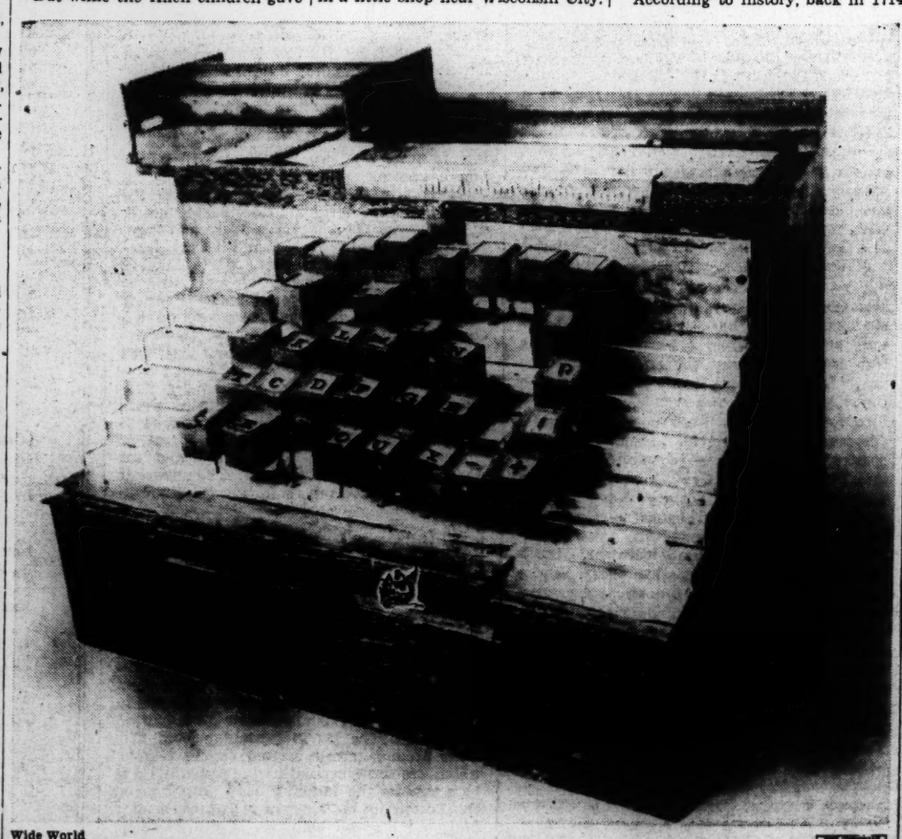
Naming the New Machine

"Call it a type writer," said the inventor. Several models were then made in the little Wisconsin shop, but far from living up to the prediction of Beach, no sales came for a long time. Offices were not interested. Why pay $200 for a machine when pens were only a penny each?

Finally Densmore contacted Philo Remington, munitions and sewing machine manufacturer, sending him a letter addressed and written by machine. Remington was quick to see the value of such a device, and offered to buy the patent rights. Sholes had labored so long and it seemed so utterly hopeless to try to market his machines, he sold his rights for $12,000. Densmore resisted temptation and held out for a royalty which netted nearly $1,500,000 to him during his lifetime.

Today, the increasing use of typewriters in homes and schools would seem to bear out Beach's prophecy. At least the business world has gone a long way with the typewriter since the time when people grew most indignant at receiving letters written by machine instead of by hand. Neither do typists stop in dry goods stores on their way to work mornings to buy new silk ribbons to soak in ink so that on the morrow they will have a nice fresh typewriter ribbon for the day's work.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS



Wide World

The Children of R. T. P. Allen Gave Up Their Nursery Blocks to Help Their Father Build This Typewriter 60 Years Ago

Prairie Winds

The north wind blows the tumbleweeds
Across the plain;
While southern breezes lightly bear
A slant of rain.
The cropping cattle huddle close
When east winds blow;
But nicest is the west Chinook
That melts the snow!

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

Romance of the Crown Jewels

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part One

BEHIND the ancient gray walls of the Tower of London, in a small, round room, with slit windows buried in walls 8 feet deep, is a collection of gold and silver and precious stones—so precious that it is not possible to value their actual worth. They are known as the Crown Jewels, and their little home in the Wakefield Tower is called the Jewel House.

Here, guarded by soldiers and yeomen — the old "Beefeaters" of England — the jewels lie in their high glass casket, while the seemingly endless stream of visitors goes by. Many are the strange adventures through which they have passed, but now they wait patiently for the time when they will next be called upon to add color and romance to some great function.

When King Edward VIII is crowned in Westminster Abbey next May, the Crown, Sceptre, Sword, and other parts of the Regalia, will be brought out of the Tower to play their part in the historic ceremony.

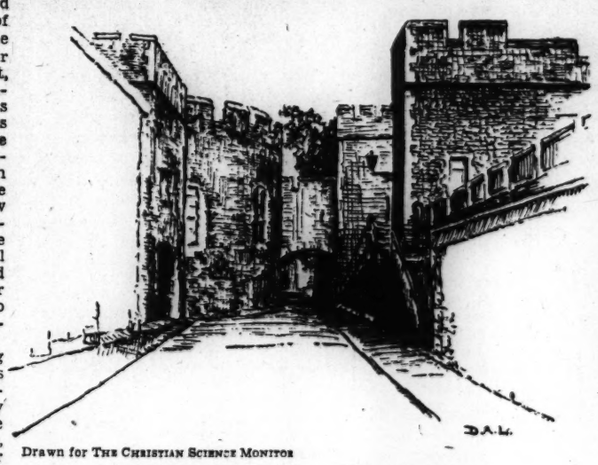
Here is a paragraph from the Coronation Service which will give you an idea of the impressiveness of the occasion, which great throngs of people from many parts of the world will gather in London to witness:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury speaks thus to the people: 'Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm: wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?' The people signify their willingness by loud and repeated exclamations, all with one voice crying out, 'God save King Edward.'"

But let us get a close-up view of the Regalia now, for few people will be near enough on Coronation Day to see and appreciate their magnificence.

Passing through the gates of the Tower and over the moat, we find ourselves walking along a narrow, cobbled way, with high walls shutting off the Thames on our right.

At the Traitors' Gate, through which prisoners at one time were hurried from the river into the Tower, we turn left, and mounting a steep spiral staircase, find ourselves in the brilliantly lit Jewel House. So many other people are also curious to see the treasures that we have to take our turn in the crowd encircling the casket.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Jewel House in the Tower of London

Displayed before us are the Crown Jewels of 32 kings and queens of England, as rich in romance as in design and color. First comes St. Edward's Crown, the Crown of England, which since 1661 has been placed on each sovereign's head at the Coronation.

The Crown of England is an exact copy of the ancient crown which 900 years ago was worn by Edward the Confessor, and which, together with all the Regalia except the Anointing Spoon, was destroyed by order of the Commonwealth after the execution of Charles I. Round the band of the crown are set great stones of all colors; the two golden arches, which are the sign of a ruling monarch, distinguishing a crown from a coronet, are edged with large pearls. At the top, where the depressed arches meet, is a golden globe, above which stands a richly jeweled cross with large, drop-shaped pearls. The purple velvet inside the crown is called the "Cap of Maintenance."

The crown, which is made of massive gold, weighs nearly five pounds, and since it is much too heavy for anyone to wear for long, the Archbishop at the Coronation "putteth it reverently on the King's head" and then, almost immediately, replaces it by the King's State Crown, which is much larger and even more splendid still. After the ceremony St. Edward's Crown, which by ancient law is not allowed to leave the British Isles, is taken back to its place in the Jewel House, and never ...d again until ... next Coronation Day.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

English and American Speech

ALTHOUGH in America English is spoken, it is in many respects a very different English from that spoken in the British Isles. In the course of the years each nation has built up a separate vocabulary for many comm... day objects or activities.

Some of the most confusing differences in terminology have to do with the schools. A public school in England is not, as in America, one in which attendance is free, the cost being borne by the taxpayers. Instead, it is one in which the parent pays the cost, as in American prep schools or boarding schools. Topsy-turvily, an English board school is similar to an American public school, and gets its name because it is controlled by a school board.

The English school is not divided into grades or classes, but into forms, and instead of a principal, it has a head-master. Teachers are known as assistant-masters.

Food by Any Other Name

The English boy eats the same food that American boys do, but he doesn't always know it by the same name. Vegetables are greens; beets are beet-root; squash is vegetable-marrow; corn is maize; a roast is a joint; molasses is treacle; candy is sweets; crackers are biscuits; and peanuts are monkey-nuts. He doesn't eat canned goods but tinned goods.

If he travels on a train, the English boy packs his clothes in a box instead of in a trunk, and it is carried in the luggage van of the train instead of in the baggage car. He books his ticket at the booking-office, and rides, not in a car, but in a waggon or carriage. The locomotive engineer is the engine-driver; the conductor of the train the guard. The road-bed is called metals. Freight is goods and a freight car is a goods-waggon.

The first floor of the English boy's house is the same as the second floor in America. The floor on the level with the street is called the ground floor. The parlor or living-room of the house is the drawing room.

In the Stores

Should the English boy decide to go shopping, he will take a tram rather than a street-car to get down town. He may have to ask his way of a constable instead of a policeman. He will perhaps visit a drug-store, which he knows as a chemist's shop, and then he may go to a hardware dealer's or ironmonger's.

Finally he comes to a department store, which he doesn't know by that name but simply as the stores. Wanting a spool of thread, he asks the shop-assistant, not the saleswoman, for a reel of cotton. He also buys a jersey, not a sweater, and some bootlaces, not shoestrings. Since he is interested in getting a new overcoat, he asks the shop-walker, not the floor-walker, where greatcoats may be found. The shop-walker directs him to take the lift to the third storey, which corresponds to our fourth floor.

On his way home, the English boy, being after all very much like his American cousins, suddenly remembers that he has forgotten to send a letter to his mother, so he posts it in a corner pillar-box.

Surfing

SURFING is fine exercise, riding the foamy mountains of water. What fun it is paddling up, up, up, the steep slope fringing at the top and then slowly curling over you.

If you don't make the top of the wave before it breaks, you're due for a ducking in the blinding spray. But you hang on tightly to your board, tugging against the force of the wave. And after many tussles you arrive at the "spot," a patch of sandy water just about where you catch the waves, this is called the "blow hole."

You wait on that "spot" until you sight a wave on the horizon. It nears you; now you paddle; it curls behind you, a twist of your board on the breaking wave, and you're off for a joyous ride. With the break of the wave lapping at your heels you speed onward toward the shore. That, just that, used to be the sport of the Hawaiian kings.

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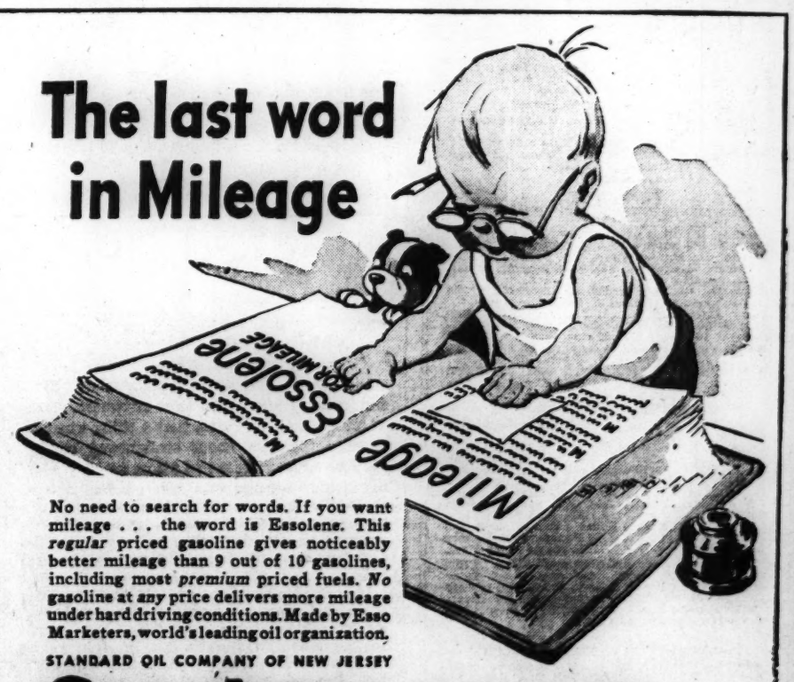

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Business and Industry

Livestock Largest Item in $8,508,000,000 1935 Farm Income

Commerce and Finance

Farm Seed Loans, As Drought Relief Step, Now Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, announced rules under which $10,000,000 will be loaned to farmers to encourage them to hold seed corn for planting in the drought areas next spring.

The new drought relief step coincided with the addition of eight more counties in Kentucky, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to the emergency list, bringing the total to 1139 in 24 states.

The seed corn loans, it was announced, will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation with money obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The program provides for:

A loan of $1.75 a bushel on field-selected corn which meets the proper germination and storage requirements.

A loan of 55 cents a bushel on good quality and properly-stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date.

Each loan agreement will give the Government an option right for purchase at a price considerably above the loan value.

The new seed loans will carry four per cent interest as have similar loans in the last three years.

The Weather Bureau, meanwhile, reported that soil in the Eastern drought area has been placed in good condition for fall farm activity, although sections of the Great Plains and the Southwest are still dry.

Aries still in the grip of the drought are North Texas, most of Oklahoma, much of Arkansas, southwestern Missouri and the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois.

The Weather Bureau's report showed that late corn in the eastern and northern sections of the Ohio valley, the upper Mississippi valley and the Lake region have been improved by recent rains. The size of the Iowa and northern Illinois corn crops will depend largely on how long frost holds off since the lack of rain will mean late maturity.

Power Production Decline Reflects Holiday Shutdowns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electric power production for the week ended Sept. 12 was lower than the output of the previous week as a result of the Labor Day holiday, but was well above a year ago.

A total of 2,028,583,000 kilowatt hours was reported for the week against 1,752,066,00 0in the like 1935 week, an increase of 11 per cent, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

For the week ended Sept. 5 power production amounted to 2,098,924,000 compared with 1,827,513,000 in the corresponding week of 1935.

The decline in electric output from the all-time peak of 2,135,598,000 kilowatt hours established for the week ended Aug. 29 was due in part to the shutdown of many industrial plants for the Labor Day holiday as well as the preceding Saturday recess. The loss of this industrial load cut deeply into the weekly total.

Increased Commodities Shipments in Prospect

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board weighed a forecast that 19 of 23 commodities covered would increase shipment in the final quarter of 1936, compared with the last three months of 1935.

A. H. Gass, district mmanager of the Association of American Railroads, told the board that estimates showed an expected car loadings increase of 24.4 per cent for all classes of commodities. Automobiles were excluded from the 23.

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G. M. Sales Abroad Reach 8-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

GENERAL MOTORS sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during August totaled 24,966 units. This figure represented the largest August volume in any year since 1928, and was 16.4 per cent over the volume in August of last year, and 2 per cent under the volume in July of this year.

In the first eight months of 1936, sales totaled 223,927 units, representing an increase of 15.9 per cent over sales of 193,153 for the first eight months of 1935.

These figures include the products of the corporation's foreign factories.

Aircraft Exports In First 7 Months 32 P. C. Above 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—American aircraft manufacturers are doing more business abroad this year than last, with sales in China, Germany, Italy and Australia contributing to the upturn.

This was disclosed by Commecce Department figures. They showed aircraft exports for the first seven months of this year were 32 per cent greater than for the similar 1935 period, the totals being $11,639,450 and $8,818,096, respectively. The statistics did not reveal whether the exports were designed for commercial or military use.

China was the heaviest buyer in both the 1935 and 1936 periods, accounting for more than a third of the exports this year.

Russia's buying dropped off from $490,060 in the 1935 seven months to only $45,482 this year. Japanese purchases also decreased, from $656,006 to $436,653.

Officials said both the Russian and Japanese decreases could be traced to a step-up of manufacturing activity in those countries.

Among individual countries, however, increases far outnumber the declines. German buying rose from $161,063 in the 1935 period to $267,147. French, Italian, and Australian purchases were up. Exports to Spain dropped but increases were listed for Siam and Argentina and a sharp upturn also was reported for Czechoslovakia.

G. E. Workers Ask 10c an Hour Wage Rise for Employees

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The executive offices of the General Electric Company said that union employees had requested a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour for all employees.

Further comment was declined pending a formal statement from President Gerard Swope, promised for Friday.

Leo Jandreau, president of the local unit of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, said the union had adopted a resolution asking the works council representing all employees, to take up the matter of an increase directly with Mr. Swope.

The union also seeks liberalization of the company's profit-sharing plan to provide for payments twice yearly instead of annually, the executive offices said.

W. R. Burrows, vice-president, told the works council, the executives offices said, that the "company at the present time is paying the highest average rate per hour in its history—8 per cent higher than the community rate," and that the company was trying to bring all its units in line under the 40-hour-week plan before allowing any general wage increase.

The profit-sharing plan was described at the company's offices as involving payments to employees based on their rate of pay, the book value of the stock and other factors.

Employment in Southern Manufacturing Up 10 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Employment in manufacturing industries of the 14 southern states in June of this year showed an advance of 10.2 per cent over the corresponding month of 1935, while the increase for the country as a whole for that period was 7.9 per cent, asserts the Southern States Industrial Council, whose survey covers reports on 243,035 wage earners employed in all types of southern industry.

Greatest increases occurred in the structural steel fabricating industry, machinery and equipment manufacturing and brick and tile manufacturing—all dependent for a large part upon construction activity. It is further revealed that average weekly wages increased in the industries from $14.35 in June, 1935, to $15.65 in June, 1936—or an increase of 9 per cent.

Livestock Growers Form Association in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Livestock Growers association was organized at a recent statewide meeting here for the purpose of furthering development of the livestock industry. U. C. Jenkins, of Faunsdale, was elected president.

High grade cattle are now being purchased from the western drought areas to improve Alabama stock.

London Wool Auctions Marked by Good Demand

LONDON (AP)—Offerings at the wool ouction here totaled 11,482 bales, and 9252 bales were sold. A good tone prevailed, and crossbreds were in demand by the home trade.

Withdrawals were more frequent because of the firm limits. Steady inquiries for merinos were received from Continental and German buyers.

Halt to Inflation In 1937 Predicted, Then Faster Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The trend toward inflation now in progress may be halted in 1937, but such a setback is likely to be moderate, followed by a resumption of the inflationary trend for one or two years, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The estimated amount of inflation in 1936 has been exceeded by a wide margin in the past, says the service. In 1929, the last year prior to the recent deflationary movement, the percentage of inflation was 170.2 as compared with 94.8 in 1936.

In 1919, when inflation was the greatest for the period under consideration, the percentage was 335.8. This means the possibility of a much greater inflation than that in existence this year. At the same time, inflation has been greater in 1936 than in any previous year if the war years and the immediate postwar years are excepted. This argues against the development of greater inflation since conditions today are considerably different from those which prevailed during the 1913-1929 period.

Previous Movements

Stronger arguments against further inflation are found in the duration and the extent of the present movement. This year will represent the fourth consecutive year of expanding inflation. Of the 15 previous inflationary movements since the end of the Civil War, only two lasted a longer time than that already covered by the current one. The duration of the inflationary movement which began in 1896 was six years, while the inflationary movement during the World war lasted five years. The first movement came at the beginning of a long-term inflationary period in contrast to the long-term deflationary period prevailing at the present time. The second movement occurred in the time of warfare, while today the United States is experiencing a period of peace. Thus, from the standpoint of duration, the probability is against a further extension of the present inflationary movement.

The extent of the current movement offers an even more impressive argument against its extension. Since 1932, inflation has shown an increase of 79.6 per cent. Only once since the end of the Civil War has there been a greater increase. This was during the World War, when inflation increased 124.6 per cent. With the exception of this instance, no increase in the past has amounted to more than 45.6 per cent.

Sees Halt in 1937

These facts indicate the improbability of a further extension of the current inflationary movement in 1937. It is apparent, however, that the evidence is not conclusive. The possibility of further inflation cannot be disregarded. This possibility is increased by the prospect of a continuation of heavy spending by the Government.

The current inflationary movement has not resulted entirely from government spending. Extension of private credit especially to purchasers of automobiles, electrical equipment and similar products, has been an important factor in the inflationary movement. A curtailment in the demand for such products might easily offset the effect of government spending. The Government went heavily into debt prior to 1933 but it was not able to stem the deflationary movement.

A deflationary movement in 1937 would consequently not be surprising. At the same time a major collapse does not appear probable. There are grounds for believing that any recession next year will be a minor one followed by one or two years of increasing inflation before the ultimate cash which definitely ends all periods of expansion built upon inflation.

Cities Service Head Sued for $18,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A charge that Henry L. Doherty and others made $18,000,000 profit by manipulating the market in the stock of Cities Service Company to the detriment of stockholders has been lodged in the Supreme Court by Morton Marks, a stockholder.

Mr. Marks' suit, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Cities Service Company, demanding an accounting of profits, was revealed when the plaintiff filed a motion to examine W. Alton Jones, first vice-president and director of Cities Service Company, and Henry L. Doherty, its president, before trial.

British Columbia Oil Well Boring Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia, now entirely dependent on imported oil, hopes to develop its own oil field during the next few years. The provincial government has interested itself in the efforts of four companies which are now boring systematically for oil in the Flathead Valley, in the extreme southeastern corner of British Columbia.

A delegation of cabinet ministers and business men who went to this area recently was deeply impressed with the progress of the undertaking, and the government indicated its desire to co-operate in making it a success.

At present the Flathead Valley can be approached by road only through the United States, some 40 miles of wilderness separating it from the Crow's Nest Pass, the nearest main British Columbia highway. If a substantial oil field is developed as a result of the present drilling, the government will build a road into the area.

Farm Gross Income Shows 17 P. C. Gain Over 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farmers received the highest gross income in 1935 since 1930, according to an annual summary of farm income by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total from 1935 production and government payments was $8,508,000,000, or 17 per cent greater than the $7,276,000,000 received by them in 1934. It was 59 per cent greater than the $5,337,000,000 gross farm income reported for 1932, the depression low.

The total gross income for 1935 of $8,508,000,000 was derived from three sources: (1) $1,307,000,000, representing the farm value of products raised and consumed on farms; (2) $498,000,000, the income from rental and benefit payments and from cotton adjustment payments; and (3) $6,703,000,000, cash income realized from the sale of crops and livestock. Adding the income under 2 and 3 results in a total of $7,201,000,000 which represents total cash income to farmers from production and government payments in 1935.

Benefits 6 Per Cent of Total

Rental and benefit payments were slightly less than 6 per cent of the total income from farm production, but were 10 per cent of the income available to farm operators after paying their production expenses.

The total expenses of production in 1935, including cost of commodities used in production, wages to hired labor, rent, taxes, interest, and depreciation on buildings and equipment, amounted to $3,970,000,000. After deducting these expenditures, there remained $4,538,000,000 as a return to the farm operator for labor, capital and management and the unpaid labor of the operator's family. This is the highest such return to farm operators since 1929, and is 31 per cent larger than in 1934.

"The improvement in the economic position of the farmer is more clearly indicated by the estimates of income available to the farm operator for his labor, capital and management than by estimates of gross income," the report said. "Because of the moderate increase in expenditures since 1932 in contrast to the more pronounced increase in gross income, the return to farm operators in 1935 was over three times as large as in 1932.

Real Income Above 1929

"While the significance of this advance in income has been affected to some extent by the increase in prices of commodities farmers buy for family living, after an allowance is made for this advance in prices, the exchange value of the income available to farm operators was still more than 2½ times as great as in 1932. Although the income of farm operators in 1935 was only 80 per cent as large as in 1929, after allowing for the difference in the level of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased for the family living in 1929 and in 1935 the real income of farm operators was 2 per cent more in 1935 than in 1929.

"The marked improvement in farm income in the past year has been accompanied by a further increase in the value of farm property and at the beginning of 1936 total value of all farm property was $41,811,000,000, or 15 per cent above the low point of $36,235,000,000 in 1933."

Gross income from crops in 1935, excluding government payments, was $3,425,179,000 compared with $2,977,041,000 in 1934. Rental and benefit payments on crops in 1935, including cotton price adjustment payments, amounted to $430,688,000, compared with $392,027,000 in 1934.

Gross income from livestock and livestock products in 1935 was $4,585,331,000 compared with $3,704,144,000 in 1934. Government payments of $67,105,000 for hogs for 1935 and $202,797,000 for 1934 increased livestock gross income to $4,652,436,000 and $3,906,941,000, respectively.

Cotton Leading Crop

From the standpoint of gross income cotton was the leading crop with $590,124,000 for lint and $107,730,000 for seed for 1935 and $595,615,000 for lint and $111,415,000 for seed for 1934. Benefit payments and price adjustment payments of $163,458,000 for the 1935 crop and $115,422,000 for the 1934 crop brought the total for cotton to $861,312,000 and $822,452,000, respectively. Wheat with a total of $482,796,000, corn with $349,830,000, and tobacco with $250,323,000 followed in order for 1935.

Gross income from milk of $1,680,625,000 for 1935 and $1,478,177,000 for 1934 was the largest for any livestock product. For hogs gross income in 1935 was $868,808,000 and government payments of $67,105,000, providing a total gross income of $935,913,000. Gross income from cattle and calves in 1935 was $920,463,000; from eggs, $557,843,000. For 1934 gross income was: milk $1,478,177,000; hogs (including $202,797,000 government payments) $840,870,000; cattle and calves, $712,818,000 and eggs $417,195,000.

The report, which is entitled "Income From Farm Production in the United States in 1935," also shows income for other years and a summary of gross income, cash income, and government payments by states and by commodities.

Private Farm Loans Far Exceed Federal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Shifting of the bulk of farm mortgage financing from federal agencies to private lenders during the first five months of this year was reported by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Administration said in a statement that private lenders had invested $273,000,000, or nearly 73 per cent of the estimated total amount of farm mortgages during the period, while Federal Land banks and the commissioner accounted for $102,300,000, or 27 per cent of the total.

This trend compared with $1,727,000,000 lent by the Federal Farm Credit agencies in 1934 and 1935, while all other creditors in this field were lending $1,827,000,000.

Banks and insurance companies expanded their investments in farm mortgages during the first part of this year compared with the same period in 1935, the Administration said.

General Business Picture Cheering

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased retail collections, better industrial earnings and further evidence of growing vitality in durable goods brighten the general business picture. Average retail collections in August for 13,953 stores in 40 cities were up 7 per cent over that month a year ago, the National Retail Credit Association reports.

Of prime significance, observers said, was the fact 40 cities reported increased collections. Wage increases, higher farm prices and gains of heavy industry paved the way for gains, financial men said.

That expansion of durable goods activity is still scattering benefits widely over the business front was illustrated by Cleveland reports of the addition of 17 ships to Great Lakes fleets in August. Heavier ore shipments for the steel industry have played a part in demand for more boats.

Detroit's Fiscal Position Has Marked Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Marked improvement in the fiscal position of this city is revealed in an analysis by the First of Michigan Corporation. The city's deficit of the approximately $11,000,000 on June 30, 1933 has now been wiped out, according to a comparison of yearly operations from that date to June 30, 1936.

The report also shows that the collection of taxes during the last fiscal year totaled $44,325,147, or 80.82 per cent of the levy, a greater percentage than any year since 1930-1931 when 84.76 per cent was collected. Combined with delinquent taxes received during the year, the total amount collected was $62,191,934, a ratio to the current levy of over 113 per cent.

The city's total bonded debt is $383,018,142. After deducting that portion of the debt serviced by revenues of the street railway and water departments, the net tax supported debt of the city is $278,484,085, or $177.52 per capita.

Steel Ingot Output Rebounds to 72 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rate of steel ingot output has rebounded to 72 per cent of capacity from 69½ per cent last week, states the Iron Age in its weekly review, and there is ample assurance of a continuance of the present rate, or a trifle better, to the end of October at least. Incoming business of the industry, though running behind shipments, is again on the upgrade.

"Business in the heavy products, principally those used in building construction, has experienced a lull," the review says, "which may be temporary in view of the large amount of work ahead, but the lighter products, particularly sheets, are in exceptionally good demand, with prospective additions to backlogs as the motor-car industry prepares for volume production of 1937 models. Large sheet tonnages are expected from some of the automobile companies this week.

"There has been a decline in orders from the railroads for car repair work, which has recently been hastened to provide needed equipment for the autumn bulge in carloadings, usually occurring in October. For the longer term, however, the railroads are more actively concerned with new equipment purchases, which are expected to increase progresssively.'"

Banking Structure Sound, Says Crowley

DETROIT (AP) — Asserting that "many of the banks which never should have been chartered" were eliminated between 1929 and 1933, Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation added that the country's banking structure now "is in a stronger position than it has been for many years."

Addressing the annual meeting of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks here, Mr. Crowley said that there have been only 65 failures of insured banks during 2½ years of deposit insurance.

Because of this "excellent experience," he continued, many bankers may "be tempted to urge" that the present insurance assessment of one twelfth of 1 per cent of average deposits is too high.

"Hasty action in reducing the present assessment would seriously jeopardize the future of deposit insurance," he added. "It seems only logical to me that we continue the present rate for a reasonable period of time before any change is made."

Consolidated Oil Corp. To Pay Extra of 25 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Oil Corporation announces an extra dividend of 25 cents a share and a regular quarterly payment of 15 cents on the common stock, both payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 15. The quarterly rate of 15 cents was established three months ago. Previously, payments of various amounts had been made at irregular intervals.

The company is one of the major oil producing, refining and marketing concerns with distributing stations throughout the country.

France's Troubles Pangs of Deflation, Says Paul Reynaud

That France is now tasting the bitter fruits of deflation was among the reasons given by Paul Reynaud, former finance minister of France, in answering the question, Where is France Heading and Why all Those Troubles? at the dinner of the tercentenary program of the Harvard Business School Alumni association.

Continuing, M. Reynaud in his speech, read by Prof. George F. Doriot, said in part:

"Deflation of prices can be borne when it is moderate, as it is in the case of cyclical slumps. Then it is manifest only by bankruptcies and unemployment in bearable proportions. When on the contrary it goes too far, when the morale of the working class is submitted to too long a trial, there takes place what happens to a piece of rubber which has been elongated too far: It breaks.

Why Workers Are Out

"If the lowering of prices is a malady in itself, a second affliction comes to add itself to that one: It is that prices go down unevenly. The prices of agricultural products go down more rapidly and more deeply than those of manufactured products, and the cost of living goes down still more slowly and less profoundly. Therefore the farmer cannot buy automobiles, radios and so forth, and the automobile manufacturer and the radio manufacturer is obliged to close the doors of his plant and turn out his workers.

"Therefore the Léon Blum government said: 'We abandon the policy of deflation; we are going to make prices go up.' And in effect that Government caused prices to go up by increasing wages, by giving workers vacations with pay, by giving them the 40-hour week, and by creating the Wheat Commission, which buys wheat from farmers at high prices. All those measures have the effect of increasing the cost of production from 20 to 25 per cent. But French prices were always too high for the nationals, many of whom have not seen their incomes increase because of the recent measures, and they are too high for foreigners confronted by the high price of the franc with reference to their devalued currencies.

Living Costs Irritate

"The workers themselves who have witnessed their salaries go up 12 per cent, are irritated to see the cost of living go up, threatening to absorb the increase of their purchasing power. Therefrom arise new strikes. Are those strikes inspired by the Communists? I do not think so. What I can say is that in the strikes of last June the Communists intervened in the direction of mitigating them.

"To put an end to the economic crisis in France, it is necessary to solve this double problem: Make production prices expressed in francs, go up with a small rise in consumption prices, and at the same time make prices in gold go down. There is no other known means besides monetary devaluation, an operation which is delicate and which is only justified by the importance, unique in history, of the world crisis which we are witnessing, but an operation which has been successful in all the countries where it has been undertaken.

Approaching Anarchy Denied

"In facing the situation, the French Government should have acted accordingly. I hear some very pessimistic statements concerning the situation in France. It is represented sometimes as if it were on the verge 'of falling into anarchy like her neighbor Spain.' That is neglecting essential facts, such as the dissemination of proprietorship which gives to France her particular structure and also the movement in favor of a union of all Frenchmen which is provoked by the reappearance of danger from the exterior.

"It is a fact that the French communists have abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat for democracy, anti-militarism for national defense and that today they hold to patriotic expressions and sentiments like the parties of the Right. Furthermore, they are asking for the formation of a 'French Front,' including all the parties of the democracy.

Democracy to Persist

"The tradition of the past, the culture, the ideal of human rights of France will keep her on the side of democracy, but will not prevent her from showing herself courageous in the achievement of social reforms. My answer is, therefore, clearly: There is no doubt that France will remain a democracy by the side of the great American democracy and the English democracy."

Hammer and Saw Making Delaware Building Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—The sound of hammer and saw makes the announcement here of important building. Local builders say they are having one of the busiest construction periods in the city's history.

Besides a new $2,000,000 office structure for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a new courthouse and post office, new hotel, an apartment house and a score of private homes are going up.

The du Pont company also is working on plans for a synthetic rubber plant.

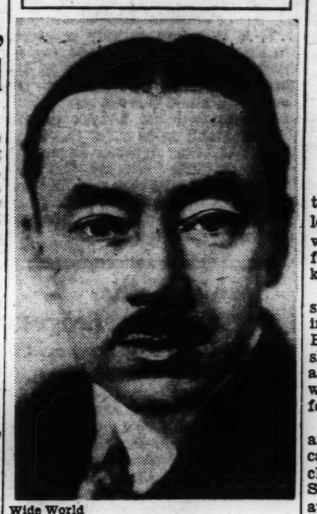
Ten Cities Show Marked Improvement in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte is one of 10 cities in the nation in which business improvement has recently been outstanding, according to the September issue of Forbes Magazine.

The other nine cities are Rochester, N. Y.; Denver, Colo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.; Shreveport, La.; Macon, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; and Green Bay, Wis.

Traces French Dilemma



Wide World

Paul Reynaud

Former Finance Minister of France Tells Harvard Business Alumni French Democracy Will Endure

Treasury's Working Balance Approaches Two-Billion Mark

WASHINGTON (AP)—With receipt of cash from the Government's fall borrowing, the Treasury's working balance on Thursday shot up to $1,827,968,355.93, an increase of about $502,623,000 over the previous day.

Secretary Morgenthau said recently he plans to keep the working balance above the $1,000,000,000 level because of "times and conditions" abroad.

The mid-September Treasury statement showed the public debt reached $33,815,628,008.98 on Sept. 15, compared with $33,351,361,307.23 on the previous day and $29,471,781,754.28 on the corresponding day a year ago. The total still was under the summer high of more than $34,000,000,000, when bonus borrowing increased the total to a new high level.

Receipts from July 1 to Sept. 15 were reported at $831,250,893.96, compared with $793,928,823.38 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Expenditures since July 1 were $1,270,862,988.92, compared with $1,518,236,040.01 for the similar 1935 period.

Armour's Trade in Quarter Best in Number of Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., disclosed the meat packing concern's business for the past quarter has been the best for any similar period in a number of years.

He added that September has started off well.

"Thus far this year we have experienced a substantial pick up in volume," Mr. Cabell said. "There has been an increase in livestock receipts over the low spot resulting from several drought years and the Government's reduction program, but total supplies are still below normal."

Prices of Wool In Boston Hold At Firm Levels

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is selling in the Boston market at firm prices, but in lessened volume. A sufficiently large volume of wool is held by sellers for prices above the current market.

Resistance to price advances is strong. Some mills are already buying in Australia and shipments to Boston are expected to begin shortly. Imports of wool at Boston are already increasing sharply last week 1,557,315 pounds arriving from foreign counties.

Sales opened at Brisbane Monday and cables to Boston dealers indicate firm prices, compared with the close of the series of sales at Sydney Sept. 10. Offerings at Brisbane were average selection and competition was keen, Yorkshire and Germany being chief buyers with France participating to some extent. The London sales are now on, with offerings at the fifth series of Colonial auctions amounting to 100,000 bales or more. Prices at Bradford, Eng. are steady.

Texas fair staple wools have been selling on a basis, landed Boston, of about 84@85c clean. Boston business has been devoted mostly to fine wools and fine medium wools, with a fair call for mediums. Ohio delaine selected warp type around 35½@36c in the grease, equivalent to about 90c clean.

Mediocre demand for half-blood wools of average territory grade is encountered around 85c, clean. Also, three-eighths combing territory wools have sold around 77@78c for average to good wools. Ohio and Michigan three-eighths bright wools are in some demand around 38@39c, but quarter-blood is rather slow at prices around 37@38c.

Mohair is stronger. More than 1,000,000 pounds moved in Texas out of the fall clip around 55@65c for adult and kid hair, respectively. Stocks in Boston are meager.

Bank Clearings Are Highest in 19 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,456,984,000 in the week ended Sept. 16, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was the largest in 19 weeks and included payment of the third installment of federal income taxes due Sept. 15.

In the same week last year clearings totaled $5,846,383,000, or 10.4 per cent less than in the latest period. In the preceding week, which included the Labor Day holiday, clearings showed a drop of 10 per cent from the 1935 comparative, which was for the full week.

Clearings at New York city aggregated $4,216,458,000, a gain of 8.7 per cent over $3,880,540,000 in the same 1935 week. The total of $2,240,526,000 for outside centers was 14 per cent higher, compared with 1935.

Gains were noted for all cities except Minneapolis, where there was a drop of 6.7 per cent.

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France Moves for Arms Cuts As Powers Gather at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 17—The League Secretariat, on the eve of the annual Assembly, is inquiring into prospects for resumption of disarmament talks, the French delegation supported by Scandinavian states being prominent in this movement.

Everybody recognizes that the whole trend at present is in the direction of an armaments race.

Rome's Cold Shoulder

Joseph A. C. Avenol, the League's general secretary, took soundings in Rome as to the possibility of calling halt in the race and apparently was not encouraged.

Nevertheless, it is precisely because of the increasing intensity of the international arms rivalry as calculated to precipitate war that further efforts are being made here.

Besides, it is recognized that League reform cannot be sincerely urged while Article VIII, which calls for disarmament, is totally ignored.

League Reform Not Imminent

On the question of reform, the replies received furnish little hope for an agreement.

The Little Entente in its meeting just before the Assembly has intimated that the power of the League must be strengthened and this is also the opinion of countries like Russia and France, although special regional obligations are admitted.

On the other hand, countries like Italy and Britain seem to find themselves agreed on one point, namely that League reform should aim at inclusion of Germany and Japan and eventually also the United States.

Ethiopian Problem

It is stated in League circles that Ethiopia will send a delegation to the Assembly. The Italian delegation will present itself in the name of Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." The credentials committee will be faced immediately with the choice on which will depend Italian collaboration.

It should be made clear at once that France and Britain greatly desire Italy's presence.

Spanish Problem

The Spanish problem also cannot be ignored since Julia Alvarez del Vayo, Madrid's new foreign minister, means to show that Article III empowers the Assembly to deal with any matter "affecting the peace of the world" and Article IV gives the same powers to the Council.

Article X refers to a threat by an external aggressor and it is held that in conceivable circumstances such a threat arises.

Finally, Article XI is exceedingly wide in scope, enabling the League to take any action deemed wise and effectual.

Juridical Rights

It is therefore entirely erroneous to assume that the League can do nothing under its statutes in the case of Spain. Juridically it has every right and there is strong feeling here that the League can no longer stand aside after the many weeks of bitter fighting. Recent reports certainly increase the cautiousness of the League, but although it must proceed with prudence it cannot, say the delegates now arriving, afford to abdicate.

Spanish Crisis And the League

(Continued from Page 1)

ever was the juridic position, it would be particularly unwise for foreigners or the League to take sides in an internal quarrel either by interposing as negotiator prematurely, without the consent of both parties, or by selling lethal instruments to Spaniard to slay Spaniards.

This was obviously not a matter in which "sanctions" could be taken, either against the Spanish Government or the insurgents. Even if the League had not been warned by its unhappy experience in the Italo-Ethiopian affair, how was it possible, except on purely partisan grounds, to discriminate between one set of Spaniards and another?

Divided in Sympathies

It was obvious that outside help would not turn the scales in Spain since it would be counterbalanced by help to the adversary.

Every European observer knows that the Continent is divided in its sympathies as between the Spanish Government and the insurrectionists, and if the Government was supplied, the insurgents would be supplied.

Perhaps the European nations could be lined up roughly as theoretically equal on either side, just as they were at the beginning of the struggle in Spain itself. It is true, however, that inside some counrties there was a division of opinion, running so high as nearly to threaten civil war if any positive action were taken. So that intervention might mean not only European war, but revolution.

France Accepted as Leader

By common accord, France was accepted as the country which could organize European and League neutrality in Spain with the best chances of success.

Britain, which had good reasons for not putting itself conspicuously forward, was anxious that France should take the lead.

Germany and Italy clearly could not, for their sympathies went to General Franco's troops. The French Popular Front Government was, it is true, sympathetic to the Spanish Frente Popular, but not sufficiently to make its initiative impossible. The excesses of Communists and Anarchists quickly proved that their victory would not necessarily be a victory for democracy.

Difficulties at Home

Nevertheless, Premier Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos encountered difficulties, especially inside France itself. There were certain members of the Government who endeavored to facilitate the supply to Spain of airplanes, and of munitions.

Detailed stories, ambiguously denied, were printed in many French newspapers, of Spanish gold coming to France, and of French war material going to Spain.

The Populaire, the newspaper of M. Blum, called for active intervention, as did the Humanité, the organ of the Communists. Men like Léon Jouhaux, the Syndicalist chief, visited Madrid, and preached intervention. The Government was put under fierce pressure by its own supporters, and was in danger of appearing hypocritical—of asking others to remain neutral while favoring the Frente Popular.

Danger of Alignments

Germany and Italy also raised various objections, and during the long delay in the negotiations there were incidents that might have been provocative had not all the countries preserved their composure.

The danger of conflicting alignments in Europe of Reds and Whites, of Communists and Fascists, which observers have long foreseen has now become patent. It seemed incredible that there could be a great conflagration not for national interests but for political doctrines—or rather political catchcries—yet events are rapidly ranging France and Russia on one side of the revolutionary barrier, and Italy and Germany on the other.

National Differences

Great Britain is perplexed, for it saw the possibility of a communist regime in Spain; while Portugal was openly opposed to any possibility of a red régime at its door.

Religious influences would probably prevent Belgium from marching with France in a Spanish war, and the Little Entente prudently intimated that it had no reason to help France and Russia on such an issue as the success or failure of possible communism in Spain.

In these conditions—as Russian military assistance to France is highly problematical—France might easily find itself isolated in the event of a war about Spain.

Embargo on War Supplies

In league circles there has always been a powerful body of opinion in favor of embargoes on war material for both sides, although in the Italo-Ethiopian affair the opposite section which advocates sanctions applied to one party (deemed the aggressor) prevailed.

Now the tide has turned. Though it is true that anti-Fascist sentiment and propaganda have made tremendous headway in some quarters in Geneva, and would give a political bias to the League, on this occasion it was almost unanimously acknowledged that the only sensible course was to place an embargo on war material—to keep strictly out of war, to avoid all action which might conceivably lead to a war of rival ideologies.

South Carolina Paid By Security Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—United States Treasury checks amounting to $13,468 for costs of administering the unemployment compensation law in South Carolina have been issued by the Social Security Board, according to information received by Lawrence M. Pinckney, State director for the national emergency council.

The information follows:

"Two checks, one for $600 and one for $12,868 to South Carolina, are the first grants to the State for this purpose, and cover, respectively, administration expenses for the period from June 10 to 30, 1936, and from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1936. Approximately 15,000 employees are covered by the South Carolina unemployment compensation law. Benefit payments for unemployed eligible workers will begin July 1, 1938.

"It costs a State nothing to administer an unemployment compensation law which has been approved by the Social Security Board, provided it sets up administrative machinery designed to give workers their full rights under the law. The primary purpose of unemployment compensation enactments is to pay weekly benefits to qualified workers when due. The issuance of the checks to South Carolina as well as to other states with approved laws means that the Social Security Board has approved the plans and expenses submitted by the administrative agencies of these states to carry out this purpose.

"Today over 7,000,000 workers are covered by the unemployment compensation laws of 12 states and the District of Columbia, which have been approved by the Social Security Board, or 40 per cent of the total number of wage earners who will be covered by unemployment compensation laws when every state comes under the federal program. The 13 jurisdictions approved by the board are: Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Washington. Three other states, Louisiana, Utah and Idaho, have enacted unemployment compensation laws, and state commissions or officials of eight other states are considering such legislation."

Guide Lists Newspapers In Virginia Since 1820

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—To provide a guide to all the newspapers of Virginia since 1820, Lester J. Cappon, architect and assistant professor of history at the University of Virginia, has just had published by the D. Appleton-Century Company a volume titled "Virgina Newspapers."

Dr. Cappon's work includes an historical introduction and copious notes on most of the publications. More than 1750 titles are set forth. Files and scattered issues of newspapers in all Virginia libraries and editors' offices as well as in 30 leading research libraries throughout the United States are listed under the proper titles.

The new volume is Part one of a guide to Virginia historical sources and Dr. Cappon hopes it may lead to subsequent volumes dealing with state and county archives and collections of Virginia manuscripts in repositories through the country.

League Machinery: How It Affects Spain

ART. XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations sets forth "Action in Case of War or Danger of War" as follows:

"1. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency shall arise the secretary-general shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

"2. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Madrid Prepares To Blow Up Rebel Base in Alcazar

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 17—Government forces warned the 1700 defiant insurgents and the non-combattants besieged in the Alcazar last night that refusal to surrender would mean destruction of the historic fortress.

Socialist laborer-soldiers, working in cramped quarters in tunnels under the Alcazar, completed laying charges of "TNT" yesterday. Each charge consisted of more than a ton of the high explosive.

The mines were placed on either side of the southwest tower of the ancient fortress-palace under the Puerta de Carres (carriage gate) and under the Puerta Capuchinos (Gate of the Capucines).

Electric cables connected the charges along 100 yards of underground wires to two switches in the office of Mayor Perez Agua in City Hall.

Plan to Reduce Pay of Teacher Stopped by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—A decision upsetting California public school financing practice has been rendered here by Superior Judge George K. Scoval, ruling upon the rights of a woman school principal in preventing the cutting of her salary from $1200 to $1000 a year.

Mrs. Mary Emerson, a teacher holding tenure rights, brought suit against the Paularino school district, which had notified her of the intention to reduce her salary.

The school board contended that the district's finances prohibited the higher salary. Mrs. Emerson claimed the action of the board was based upon a desire to oust her from the position which was protected by tenure.

The school board, through its counsel, set up that the district pays tuition to the Santa Ana district for education of some of its pupils attending junior high school there. Money for this tuition was obtained by levies against the salary fund. This practice counsel said, has been approved by the state department of education.

Judge Scoval ruled there is no authority for such transfer of funds. He held that tuition payments for Paularino district pupils are not authorized, and that the salary claim takes precedence. The court found that, disregarding the tuition claim, the Paularino district has sufficient funds to pay Mrs. Emerson the $1200 salary called for in her contract and ordered that it be paid.

Cummings Tells Browder No Federal Law Violated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, who protested to President Roosevelt that he had been forcibly prevented from making a speech at Tampa, Fla., was informed by Attorney General Cummings yesterday that the Justice department could find no evidence that any Federal law had been violated.

Mr. Browder claimed his constitutional rights to public speech had been invaded when he was prevented from entering a Tampa hall where he was scheduled to make an address.

Browder Sues Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 17 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist party presidential candidate, who was locked out of a hall in which he was to speak, filed suit yesterday for $100,000 damages against the city of Tampa, a newspaper, a church, a fraternal lodge and a civic club.

Named in a joint action with the city were the Tribune Company, publishers of the Tampa Tribune, the Concord Baptist church, Lodge No. 12 of the Knights of Pythias and the Tampa Optimists club.

The declaration setting out the grounds of the suit was not filed, but Mr. Browder's attorney, W. L. Bryan, said it would charge that city employees had a hand in the lockout, that the three organizations libeled Mr. Browder in resolutions opposing the Communist meeting here, and that the Tribune did so in publishing them.

Joining Mr. Browder in the suit were the three members of the committee arranging the meeting, Antonio Lendian, William Own and Albert Simmons.

Kelp Beds Give Protection

Kelp beds act as natural breakwaters and partly protect beaches from erosion.

Text of Roosevelt Address To Human Needs Mobilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—In an address to the fifth annual meeting of the Mobilization for Human Needs here today, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

Once more I greet the representatives of our great annual mobilization for human needs.

We are all heartened by clear evidences of returning prosperity. You are here in spite of that fact and because of that fact. Returning prosperity means that you have a right to expect greater assistance for your splendid work in every community. Returning prosperity means, however, that a vast amount of important work which all of us had to defer during the depression years, can and must be taken up anew.

As I told you in former years, when human distress reaches the point that government assistance is necessary, government up to the limit of its local, its state and its federal resources must and does act. Happily, private organizations are now in a better position to accomplish greater things than for many years past. Increase in prosperity heightens the obligation of every individual to aid in the relief of distress in his or her own community.

Appeal to Nation

Through you I appeal to every man, woman and child in the United States for a revival throughout the length and breadth of the land of the spirit of charity. But "revival" is not the right word—for in the difficult years which have passed that spirit of charity showed itself unselfishly and generously. Increase of the spirit of charity would be a better way of putting it—for I am very proud of the support of the country's welfare services of all kinds in the past seven years.

I resent and you resent, I am sure, those supercilious and uncharitable sneers which from a small element among us have been directed against those in need and against those who were honestly seeking to help those in need.

The co-operation given by the Federal Government in social welfare activities extends rather than contracts the responsibility of private activities for local relief.

Great Progress Made

Since the low point of the depression great and substantial progress has been made. The national income will soon be double what it was then. Nearly 6,000,000 more men and women are now at work in private industry. Three million others are engaged in useful work provided or assisted by government. Factory pay rolls the first quarter of this year were more than $70,000,000 greater each week than they were in the first quarter of 1933. Systematic and successful efforts to raise the buying power of wage earners and farmers have increased the business of merchants and brought orders to manufacturers. Confidence has returned to the great mass of our people; confidence on the part of all except a small minority who seek to profit from the preaching of fear.

Personal and family insecurity—that difficult problem of past years—your goverment has undertaken at least to dissipate in part by the enactment of the Social Security Act providing for cooperative federal and state public welfare, public assistance, unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

Fitted to Perform

To the extent that local and state and Federal Government helps in these fields, to that extent private welfare activities are freed from these appropriate public responsibilities and therefore, are enabled more effectively and extensively to do those things which private activities are best fitted to carry out.

Efforts of private agencies to encourage private re-employment of those on the relief rolls; efforts of private agencies to continue and extend medical care of all kinds; efforts of private agencies to minister to the hundreds of thousands of cases which present special problems; efforts to private agencies to build up recreational opportunities—all of these and many more are tasks more fitted to private than to government administration.

The generosity of our American people is a fine tradition—we have never failed to heed the call of distress. I have confidence that the appeal about to be launched for this fifth Mobilization for Human Needs will strike a responsive chord throughout the country. I know that the men and women of the nation will accept their local responsibilities even more readily than they have ever done before. May you have the success you deserve.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 144 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CPCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

*Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

*St. Catharine's—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.

*Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10:10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Burnie—First and third Sundays, 8:30 p. m., 7BU, 660kc.

Hobart—Second Fridays, 10:05 p. m., 7HO, 890kc.

Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc.

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane — Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

*Daylight saving time.

California Expands Its Graduate School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Expanding the graduate school facilities of the University of California here, regents have authorized study and award of the academic degree of doctor of philosophy beginning this autumn.

Two years ago graduate work was started, but was limited to the award of the master's degree, usually obtained with one year's study after receiving the bachelor degree.

The "Ph. D." will be awarded in several departments, yet to be outlined, according to the president, Dr. Robert G. Sproul.

Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, acoustics expert, is dean of the graduate division, now to be known as a complete graduate school.

Starting with a teachers' college on the old in-town campus in 1919, U. C. L. A. received its college of letters and sciences early in the twenties, to be known as a southern branch of the Berkeley institution. Equal status was gained in 1927, and instruction was enlarged to include bachelor of science courses. A branch of the college of agriculture is also part of the local institution. Beginning next September, instruction in a college of commerce will be offered.

Spanish Ex-Queen in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Former Queen Victoria of Spain arrived in New York today to visit her son, the Count of Cavadonga. She was accompanied by the former Infanta Beatrice and her daughter's husband, Prince Alessandro Torlonia, and her grand-daughter, Alesandria Victoria. The ex-Queen is traveling under the name of the Duchess of Toledo.

British to Sift Arab Grievances

(Continued from Page 1)

increase taking place in the Jewish population, the Arabs have been multiplying almost equally prodigiously. In 1922, five years after the late Mr. Arthur Balfour had made the famous announcement of the British Government's intention to create a national home for the Jews in Palestine, the numbers of the two races in that country were respectively 84,000 and 655,000. Today, there are 355,000 Jews and 926,000 Arabs.

On July 23 the announcement was made in the House of Commons at Westminster that a Royal Commission under Earl Peel had been appointed to look into Arab grievances. That commission is not to get to work in Palestine until order there has been restored, the High Commissioner, Gen. Sir A. G. Wauchope, being of opinion that any other course might savor too much of concession to violence, in the highly inflamed atmosphere of a small Moslem country surrounded by fellow religionists liable at any moment to break out in Jihad—religious war. A similar consideration has prevented the granting of a demand for the stopping of further Jewish immigration (now about 2000 monthly) until the Commission shall have reported. This proposal was put forward by Nuri Pasha, Foreign Minister of Iraq, who has been endeavoring to mediate on the spot.

Aid for Arabs

It is recognized in British circles, nevertheless, that the Arabs have grievances which have to be redressed. In particular it is thought that it may be desirable to give more help to Arab land settlement. It may be possible also to protect the Arab further by revising the law applying to sales of land in cases where the purchaser is a non-Moslem.

It may also be desirable to place further conditions upon the freedom now given to the immigration of foreigners, certified by a bank to possess a specified amount of capital of their own. Regulation of sales of arms and ammunition is another line of action that is being explored. The object here is to remedy all legitimate grievances at the same time that disorder is put down.

Migratory Duck Refuges Built in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of the more than 100 "duckports" to be established between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, a number will be in North Carolina, it was announced here by J. D. Chalk, of the inland fisheries division of the state department of conservation and development.

A "duckport" is described as a "happy landing place" for migratory birds, more especially ducks.

Voluntary establishment of refuges is being sought. Pond and marsh owners may enter the National Waterfowl Refuge contest sponsored by the More Game Birds foundation, a national conservation group, in which cash and other awards are offered.

Warum Deutschland den Völkerbund meidet

von J. E. WILLIAMS

Berlin

DIE heute bestehenden Gegensätze zwischen den politischen Ansichten der verschiedenen Staaten Europas offenbaren sich wahrscheinlich am klarsten in ihren Stellung zu solchen grundlegenden Fragen, wie Kollektivsicherheit, Völkerbund oder ähnliche Werkzeuge des internationalen Friedens.

In England, z.B. besteht die feste Überzeugung, daß der Völkerbund Bedeutendes für den Weltfrieden zu vollbringen hat, und daß die große Aufgabe darin besteht, ihn in ein wirksames Instrument internationaler Zusammenarbeit umzuwandeln. Wenn der Völkerbund versagt hat, so liegt die Verantwortung bei den einzelnen Regierungen, die ihm nicht unbedingtes Vertrauen und volle Unterstützung entgegengebracht haben. Und zahlreich sind die Diskussionen gewesen über die moralische und politische Wirksamkeit wirtschaftlicher Sanktionen oder eines Krieges gegen einen Angreifer.

In Deutschland anderseits hat man sich um das Völkerbundsproblem herzlich wenig gekümmert. Sowohl in der Presse als auch in privaten Zusammenkünften hört man sehr selten Erörterungen über diesen Gegenstand. Nach Ansicht der Deutschen ist der Völkerbund eine internationale Organisation, die in wesentlich verbesserter Form einem nützlichen Zweck vielleicht zu dienen imstande wäre, die aber unter den jetzigen europäischen Verhältnissen zum Weltfrieden nicht viel beitragen kann. In der Tat sieht man in Deutschland nach wie vor im Völkerbund eher ein Hindernis der internationalen Verständigung als eine Förderung, weil er mit dem Versailler Vertrag zusammenhängt und weil in Genf der englisch-französische Einfluß vorherrscht.

Ein Einvernehmen zwischen der deutschen Ansicht und der Meinung demokratischer Staaten in bezug auf die mögliche Nützlichkeit eines Völkerbundes könnte am ehesten herbeigeführt werden, wenn man übereinkäme, daß der Erfolg von der Hingabe der Souveränität der einzelnen Staaten abhängt, so daß der Völkerbund sich zu einer Art von Überstaat gestalten würde.

Selbst wenn ein solches Ideal sich verwirklichen ließe, ist es doch sehr zweifelhaft, ob es die Unterstützung Deutschlands finden würde. Denn die größten Errungenschaften des Dritten Reichs liegen in der Wiedererlangung seiner Souveränität, zu der der Völkerbund ihm in keiner Weise verholfen hat; und es strebt auch weiter danach, all die Gebiete und Rechte, die es durch seine Niederlage im Jahre 1918 verloren hat, wiederzugewinnen. Dem jungen Deutschen von heute erscheint die sogenannte „föderative" Lösung des Problems des Weltfriedens durch Aufopferung der Souveränität des Staates und solcher Rechte wie das der Kriegserklärung phantastisch und undurchführbar. Er behauptet, den festen Wunsch nach Frieden zu haben, doch weist er mit Stolz auf die Tatsache hin, daß solche Errungenschaften wie die Einführung der Wehrpflicht und die Militarisierung des Rheinlandes eine Zunahme nationaler Souveränität bedeuten, die keine internationale Organisation jemals gutgeheißen hätte. Das ist nicht Realpolitik für ihn!

Die nationalsozialistische Weltanschauung, die so außerordentlichen Nachdruck auf nationale Gesinnung legt und das demokratische Prinzip der Gleichheit verurteilt, zieht natürlicherweise zur Erhaltung des Friedens Konferenzen der europäischen Großmächte den Kollektivdebatten im Völkerbund vor. Der Gedanke, daß „Friede eins und unteilbar" ist, d.h. daß eine Verständigung, die von Dauer sein soll, ganz Europa, einschließlich Sowjetrußlands, umfassen soll—dieser Gedanke ist in Deutschland wiederholt verworfen worden.

Statt dessen schlägt es zweiseitige Abkommen vor und setzt sich für eine Teilung Europas in kommunistische und antikommunistische Staaten, oder für die vollständige Ausschließung Rußlands aus Europa ein. Die kürzlich geführten Verhandlungen zwischen Deutschland, Italien, Österreich und Ungarn lassen auf die Möglichkeit eines solchen antibolschewistischen Blocks in Mitteleuropa schließen.

Es wird in der ganzen Welt zugegeben, daß heute das Grundproblem das der Verteilung der Macht ist—entweder der militärischen Macht oder der Macht der wirtschaftlichen Hilfsquellen, von denen erstere abhängt. Deutschland stimmt mit der übrigen Welt in dieser Anschauung überein, doch verwirft es gleichzeitig den jetzigen Völkerbund, weil er seiner Meinung nach wenig dazu beigetragen hat, die Dinge zu ändern.

Hitlers Ausspruch vom 21. Mai 1935 über diesen Gegenstand ist noch immer anwendbar, nämlich: „Die deutsche Regierung ist jederzeit bereit, sich an einem System kollektiver Zusammenarbeit zur Sicherung des europäischen Friedens zu beteiligen, hält es aber dann für notwendig, dem Gesetz der ewigen Weiterentwicklung durch die Offenhaltung vertraglicher Revisionen entgegenzukommen". Dies bedeutet eine Wiedererwägung des europäischen Status quo, der in den letzten 18 Jahren geherrscht hat.

Das würde die Verleihung solcher „Rechte" an Deutschland bedeuten, wie es sie einer großen Nation für würdig hält. Darunter wird besonders ein größerer Anteil an den wirtschaftlichen Hilfsquellen der Welt, besonders der industriellen Rohstoffe gefordert. Was diese Angelegenheit anbetrifft, interessiert sich das Dritte Reich für die Wiedergabe der Vorkriegskolonien ebensosehr aus Prestigegründen als aus wirtschaftlicher Notwendigkeit; und der Gedanke, solche wiedererlangte Besitztümer als Mandate unter dem Völkerbund zu verwalten, findet hier keinen Anklang.

Durch die Verlängerung der Wehrpflicht von einem auf zwei Jahre ab 1. Oktober d.J. und durch andere Maßnahmen ähnlicher Art ist der deutsche Staat auf dem besten Wege, im Laufe der nächsten drei oder vier Jahre die größte militärische Macht dieses Kontinents zu werden. In Erfüllung des Ideals eines „Volkes in Waffen", von dem man hier so oft spricht, erscheint es vielen Deutschen der richtigere Weg zu sein, sich auf seine eigene militärische Macht und nicht auf die Zusammenarbeit in Europa zu verlassen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes steht auf der letzten Seite unter den Leitartikeln]

U. S. Neutrality Must Be Guarded, Roper Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, submitted to representatives of American business today a proposal for establishment of a Federal Bureau of Economics. He urged also consolidation of government bureaus, the initiation of a "well-engineered home-building program," and study of methods by which entangling business contracts with foreign countries might be avoided in order to safeguard American neutrality.

"We must keep out of war!" he exclaimed.

Mr. Roper's statement was made at the fall meeting of the Business Advisory council of the commerce department. The Secretary referred to improved business prospects, to the "fundamental soundness of recovery in the United States," and to the belief that "with business continuing to respond to this surety, economic conditions will improve accordingly and more people will be employed."

Aid to Adjusting

Now the "depression is past," said Mr. Roper, business leaders should aid in "adjusting our governmental agencies to normal conditions through consolidation and other methods looking to more efficient and less expensive operations.

He asked the business leaders for advice on the following points:

"Can the Department of Commerce serve business needs by organizing in a proper way a unit or units within the department charged with the responsibility of pursuing study and research in the field of industrial economics? Is there a needed place for data so compiled in our present-day business and industrial life? If so, how would you suggest such a program should be formulated for effective service without materially increasing the expenses of department.

Similar Service

"The objective of this idea which is presented for your consideration would look to a similar service for business and industry in the Department of Commerce as that the bureau of agricultural economics in the Department of Agriculture provides for agriculture."

Mr. Roper's comment on international trade follows:

"A further opportunity for service by this council is a study of our international trade situation and the service which the Department of Commerce should render to encourage our foreign trade. We wish to pursue trade generally, but in such a manner that we will not seek warperiod orders, that might involve us in war and embarrass business in getting ultimately larger trade possibilities under peace conditions. In other words, let us not sacrifice longtime safe and sound business contacts and trade opportunities for temporary orders created by war conditions. We must keep out of war!"

Canada's New Wheat Gaining Over Rust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENSON, Sask.—Grain growers in the Benson district are hopeful that progress has been effected in the battle against rust diseases that strike wheat through the use this year of an African black-bearded durum-type wheat. The new wheat showed a fair yield, while the usual wheat in near-by fields yielded only two bushels to the acre.

Three Miles Over Forest

Mt. McKinley, Alaska, towers 17,000 feet above timber line.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal & humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1 assortment. Latest double folis, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-24 Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer Dept. 289, Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LET US take care of your property. Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management EDDY D. FIELD 1019 S. La Brea Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Greater opportunities, wider sphere of activity; young man desires new connection with organization needing new ideas, preferably one doing international trade but not essential; free to travel; 10 years commercial exp. Write X-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 238 Hemenway St.—3 rooms with alcove, oil heat; rent $50. MR. KONE, Liberty 2500, or supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 341 East 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house. Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. GRamercy 5-6491.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

CORSET stylist, corsets, corselettes, girdles, belts, brassieres made to your measure. Elizabeth D. Hall, 41-30 Main St., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-8293.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies respectable, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brkyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7633.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

STUDENT, college graduate, desires home, Oct. 1st, easily reached from Rockefeller Plaza, in exchange for services; tutoring, finger-waving, companion, sewing, care of children; willing to be generally useful. A., Rm. 314, 31 Besse Pl., Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

"Holiday House," Cohasset, Mass.
Year round, furnished house, 2 acres, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, powder room, sleeping porch, screened terrace, oil heater, garage; 3 rooms and bath above; beautiful grounds, gardens, ravines; near village; offers comfort, charm, seclusion and beauty. SAMUEL W. GREENE, Jerusalem Road, Tel. Cohasset 0644.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Rent or sell, forty minutes from New York; live under fine old trees! Half block from famous Country Life Gardens; near Hempstead Christian Science church; charming house furnished for people who appreciate lovely things; four bedrooms, 3 baths. Write Owner, PLATT, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, or phone CAledonia 5-4440

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Christian Scientist, 20 to 40, as housekeeper for young couple and baby in unusually pleasant, small home. Newton North 1034-W.

WANTED—Young woman, experienced in caring for child, in teacher's home; light duties. Floral Park, N. Y., 2394-M.

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COMPETENT New York business woman offers personal service, out-of-town or New York patrons; shopping, chaperoning, meeting transportation lines, etc. Reasonable. Write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Consult Us on Your Realty Problems.
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Cars; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE &
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

LEXINGTON, MASS., COLONIAL
Ideally situated in Lexington Manor, near school and bus; six large rooms and garage attached; I had this house built to my own specifications, but owing to a change of business find it advisable not to leave Reading. Apply to owner,
ORRIN L. DYER
299 Lowell St., Reading, or your own broker.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Single, six rooms, sun parlor, h. w. heat, 2-car garage, shop; spruce trees; 18,000 feet; $6200. SWAN, Needham 0072.

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The finest of developments north of Boston. See one of the most artistic examples of an early colonial type home anywhere around. Open for inspection on Lincoln Street, afternoons and early evenings. 3 rooms and pine panelled den on first floor, 3 bedrooms and maid's room on second, screened porch, 2 baths and extra toilet, air conditioned heat, insulated, 2-car garage, beautiful lot. Great pains taken in construction and artistic details. Price $12,500. Other property in this section from $11,000 to $30,

ABSENCE of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.
—COWPER

Daily Features

HE THAT cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man has need to be forgiven.—G. HERBERT.

Cartoons of the Week

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Read 'Em and Weep—Jumbo!

—Ding in Des Moines Register

One Crop That Wasn't Ruined by the Drought

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The American Plan!

—Brown in Seattle Daily Times

That Disinterested Party

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

School Opens in Europe

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, there's one way to bring light into the home, and not be bothered with bills each month. Today's cryptogram tells how it is done.

UPKFAU VQKLB PGWR FKBRM KLMH MRA RHPA, CLX, VAUM HS CFF, NRAL MRA SKQUM HS MRA PHLMR WHPAU CQHGLX, LH HLA QALXAQU CLI VKFFU SHQ MRAP.

2. Letter Changing

THE change from FEAR to LOVE, originally submitted in 9 moves, brought many answers from readers who had achieved the change in 7 moves; several from those who had accomplished it in 6; such as Fear, Lear, Leas, Less, Loss, Lose, Love. And one expert cut it down to 4 moves, as follows: Fear, Lear, Lea'e, Leve, Love. For today, "Home Run Bob," of Chicago, gives us a bit of railroad history with which to play. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing CASEY to JONES in 4 moves.

3. How Far?

HERE'S a problem shared by a Glasgow, Scotland, reader: A man and a dog set out simultaneously for a destination 2 miles away. The man is walking at the rate of two miles an hour; the dog at 4 miles an hour. On arrival at its destination the dog retraces its steps to the man, and from him back again to the destination, and so on, back and forth, without loss of time, until the man arrives. How far did the dog walk?

4. The "Art" Family

THIS is shared by a Tampa, Florida, reader. Definitions call for words in which the letters "A-R-T" appear. As an example, the first member of the "family" is named:

1. The edible art (artichoke).
2. The art that is not genuine.
3. The art that pertains to a joint.
4. The tricky art.
5. The art of labor.
6. The art of simplicity.
7. The art of education.
8. The art of warfare.
9. The art of speaking.
10. The art of cunning.

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is from "The Enigma" official publication of the National Puzzlers' League, and represents one of the more difficult types. It calls for a 12-letter word, and the lines below give a clue:

DI
S

"Controversies," this relates;
"Verbal contests or debates."

(Answers Among Advertisements)

THE beauty of the house is order,
The blessing of the house is contentment,
The glory of the house is hospitality.
—*House Motto.*

In Lighter Vein

Possibly

It was their first visit to New York. A friend had recommended a certain restaurant where shellfish were a specialty.

"Oh," said the wife after scanning the menu, "I think I'll have a dozen lobsters."

"Lobsters, madam?" echoed the waiter. "Do you mean that?"

"Of course she means lobsters!" The husband gave the waiter a severe look. "And you may bring me a dozen, too."

In due time the waiter appeared staggering under two trays piled high with the red shellfish. He placed a dozen in front of the girl and a dozen in front of the man.

The young husband looked at them aghast. So did his wife. She was the first to recover her speech.

"Don't you think, dearest," she said, "that maybe it was oysters Fred told us to get?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Two of a Kind

"Look here, young man," said the playwright's father, "this report doesn't say very nice things about your work at school."

"Coming up in the train, dad, I was reading about the play you had produced last night, and—"

"Better have your dinner, young fellow."

Mistake

"Since we've moved to the country," explained the hostess proudly, "we raise nearly everything we eat. We even keep our own cow."

"Well," said the small son of the guest, setting down his glass disgustedly, "somebody stung you with a sour cow."—*Grit.*

The Difference

"What's the difference between salary and wages?"

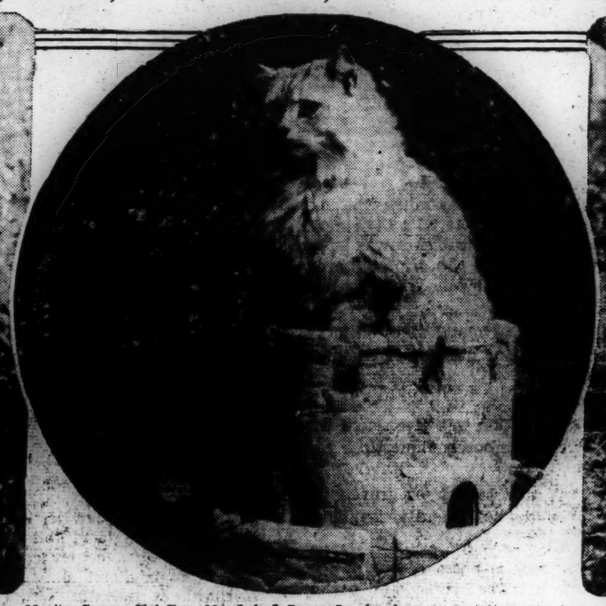
"A white collar."

—New Yorker

"Remember, every fellow makes his own bed, Smith—the Law of the Wild, you know."

Penthouse, Castle, or Old Shoe, There's No Place Like Home

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Elsie Lenehan, Oakdale, Calif.



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Lulu J. Cowan, Los Angeles

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. Waterhouse, Cereal, Alta., Can.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cold Water Bags

WHEN a young man appeared at our door with several kinds of water bags, from the cheap rubber ones to the more expensive kinds, I was somewhat amazed at the goods he was carrying for door-to-door sales. Then he explained that his family had found a water bag filled with ice water was as comfortable to use in summer as one filled with hot water was in cold weather.

We took one to try it out, and he left us a neat card with his address, in case we wanted more. One member of the family who used the bag the first scorching night, was so loud in her praises of the cooling effect, that we ordered more the very next morning.

Mrs. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

New Yorker: The Hearst papers figured out somehow that the drought was caused by bad policies of the administration. Happily, some regions were saved from disaster by good Landon marks with cooling breezes by Frank Knox.

Detroit News: The opposition combines the worst features of fascism and Communism, says Mr. Ickes. In other words, there is no campaign coming.

Life: Haile Selassie showed his complete lack of knowledge of the European viewpoint when he asked the League of Nations to lend him money.

Omaha World-Herald: Breach-of-promise suits have been outlawed in seven States, but the G. O. P. still hopes to make an issue of the 1932 platform.

St. Louis Star-Times: How unfair for the family to go vacationing while poor dad sits with his feet on the desk in an air-conditioned office.

El Paso World News: Il Duce dreams of sowing Latin culture in Ethiopia, but we wonder. Fancy putting Puccini across in a town named Jijiga.

Life: Summer touring has its dangers. A family found themselves without electric current in their trailer one night and had to rough it in a hotel.

Judge: We don't care why chickens always cross the road, but we would like to know why gas company ditches invariably do.

Atlanta Constitution: New Hampshire reports an earthquake, but it may be an early summer boarder shuddering at pie for breakfast.

Los Angeles Times: Many a novelist gets the idea for his new book from the moving-picture adaptation of his last one.

Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail: There are two bags, and according to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Farley the election is in both of them.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quarterly Meetings

Question: What is the advantage, if any, of holding regular quarterly meetings?

Answer: Regular meetings are those specified by the bylaws to be held on certain dates. Regular meetings every quarter have this in their favor among organizations which have adopted Roberts Rules of Order for their parliamentary authority: In determining such questions as the effect of a motion to adjourn upon unfinished business, the effect of the motion to lay on the table, etc., Robert makes a distinction between organizations having regular meetings as often as every quarter and those whose regular meetings are less frequent.

Daily Anecdote

A Military Problem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GENERAL BURGOYNE was once persuaded to listen to a young author's reading of his first play. At the conclusion of the first act, in which no fewer than thirty characters were introduced, the playwright anxiously requested the General's criticism.

"What is your military rank?" the General asked. And then, noting the young man's amazement, he continued, "If you are not a lieutenant-general at least you will never be able to conduct so numerous a company to the end of your piece."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Man in the Moon Game

IN A roomful of guests one who knows the game can begin by saying, "The moon has a face" (and at the same time outlining his own face with the forefinger of the left hand). He continues by saying, "two eyes" (pointing to his eyes also with the forefinger of the left hand), "one nose" (touching his nose in the same manner), "and a mouth" (outlining his mouth the same way). Then he asks the one next to him to say and do exactly as he did.

Call on each one in the room to repeat it. The trick in this game is that the left hand is used for the outlining and pointing, whereas nearly everyone will repeat the words correctly, but will use the right hand. But until the left hand

is used, the one beginning the game can say to each one, "No that wasn't right."

This can be played round the room sometimes two or three times before anyone sees the trick in the game.—Mrs. Olive B. B., San Francisco.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

(Letter by F. O. to Melbourne Herald)

Melbourne, Australia

SO MUCH is said today about the lack of thoughtfulness in the younger generation that it is refreshing to pass on, without gloss, an incident I witnessed today.

A biscuit traveler in Fritzroy was showing the grocer a sample of cake when he noticed the longing eyes of a barefooted lad of eight centered on the rich, fruity block in his hand.

"Have a slice, son," he said.

"How did you like it?" he asked a moment later.

"I didn't taste it, mister," said the child, "I'm taking it home for my little brothers."

The traveler did what the dozen customers in the shop would have liked to do — he wrapped up the remainder of the cake and handed it to the child. He didn't speak — because he couldn't.

Facts About the Bible

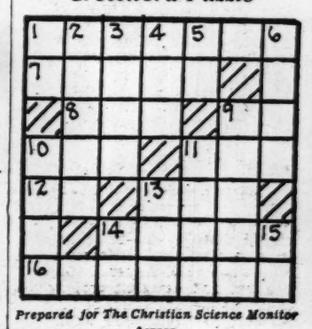
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jephthah and the Ephraimites

THE 12th chapter of Judges records how the men of Ephraim attacked Jephthah and the Gileadites on the alleged ground that he had presumed to make war on their common enemy, the Ammonites, without asking for the assistance of Ephraim; whereas, as a matter of fact, Jephthah had indeed applied to the Ephraimites for aid and they had simply refused to give it.

As a result, Jephthah and his army had been left unsupported to deal with the hosts of Ammon; and in attacking them, he had "put his life in his hands" (verse 3); and it was only through the special deliverance wrought by the LORD that he was enabled to bring his campaign to a successful conclusion. In view of the duplicity and unreasonableness exhibited by the Ephraimites we cannot wonder that Jephthah spiritedly repelled their attack upon him, inflicting upon them a severe and well-deserved defeat by the fords of the river Jordan (Judges 12:4-6).

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Leaping
7. Constellation
8. Lair
9. Have existence
10. Put on
11. Butt
12. Conjunction
13. Fish
14. A dance
16. Perched

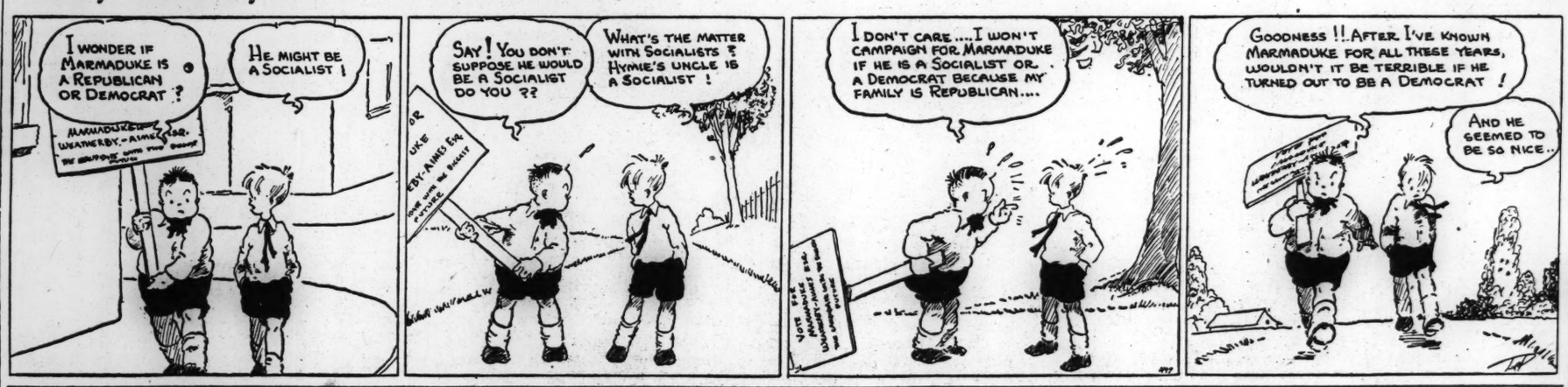
Down

1. Therefore
2. Flame
3. Legal claim
4. Electrified particle
5. Printer's measure
6. Be prolific
9. Boat
10. Movable barrier
11. Rave
13. Aeriform fluid
14. Preposition
15. Hypothetical force

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

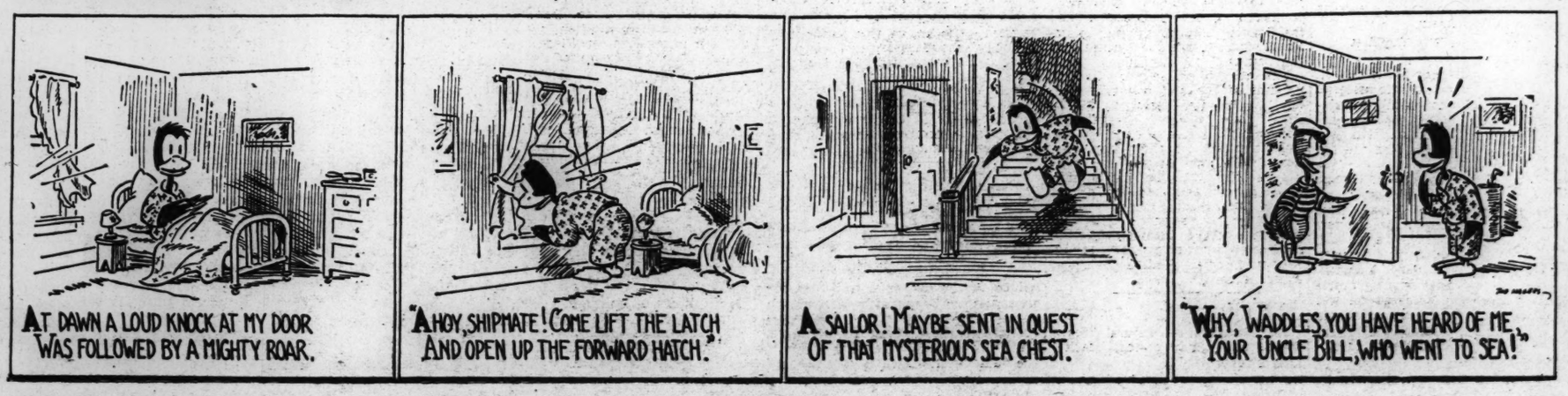
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wouldn't It Be Terrible If . . .*

By LE PELLEY


I WONDER IF MARMADUKE IS A REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT ?
HE MIGHT BE A SOCIALIST !
SAY! YOU DON'T SUPPOSE HE WOULD BE A SOCIALIST DO YOU ??
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SOCIALISTS ? HYMIE'S UNCLE IS A SOCIALIST !
I DON'T CARE....I WON'T CAMPAIGN FOR MARMADUKE IF HE IS A SOCIALIST OR A DEMOCRAT BECAUSE MY FAMILY IS REPUBLICAN....
GOODNESS !! AFTER I'VE KNOWN MARMADUKE FOR ALL THESE YEARS, WOULDN'T IT BE TERRIBLE IF HE TURNED OUT TO BE A DEMOCRAT !
AND HE SEEMED TO BE SO NICE..

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Return of Uncle Bill*

By THE HAGERS


AT DAWN A LOUD KNOCK AT MY DOOR WAS FOLLOWED BY A MIGHTY ROAR.
"AHOY, SHIPMATE! COME LIFT THE LATCH AND OPEN UP THE FORWARD HATCH."
A SAILOR! MAYBE SENT IN QUEST OF THAT MYSTERIOUS SEA CHEST.
"WHY, WADDLES, YOU HAVE HEARD OF ME, YOUR UNCLE BILL, WHO WENT TO SEA!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When America Went to War

THE United States once went to war in Europe. Most Americans since have wondered why. Not that they have forgotten how clear the reasons seemed in 1917, but that they have been wondering if there were not other reasons more subtle, reasons that would not fit readily into the hasty glorification of war to save democracy and to end war. There has accumulated through the years plenty of evidence that such influences were at work.

These influences need not be personalized into bankers or munitions makers. But they deserve more emphasis than they usually receive in statements which explain the sending of American boys to France as due entirely to Germany's submarine policy. Newton D. Baker's article on "Why We Went Into the World War," published in Foreign Affairs for October, throws the emphasis back to that theory.

The authority in Mr. Baker's declarations is impressive; he was Wilson's secretary of war; he has been making a long study of official documents. And when he states that only the highest purposes motivated President Wilson, he does so not only out of personal memory of those times and that statesman, but out of a renewal and supplementation of those memories through contact with records.

Only this may be added: Most Americans who helped to whoop up the war spirit in 1917 felt themselves swept by the same lofty purposes. It should not be forgotten that they were swept also by propagandist movies showing a not too thoroughly disguised enemy invading their shores, trampling their flower gardens, blowing holes in their homes and carrying on very much as the atrocity stories from abroad taught Americans to expect.

Were all Americans sufficiently shocked by the U-boat attacks on merchantmen to go to war? The amount of propaganda, "the espionage bills, conscription bills, and other forcible military measures" were cited by Senator Robert M. La Follette, who voted against war, as "complete proof that those responsible for this war fear that it has no popular support." And Representative Fred A. Britten, having declared he could name "probably seventy-five per cent of the members" secretly opposed to the War Resolution, but who yet would vote for it, said:

> The truth of the matter is that 90 per cent of your people and mine do not want this declaration of war and are distinctly opposed to our going into that bloody mire on the other side. There is something in the air, gentlemen, and I do not know what it is, whether it be the hand of destiny or some superhuman movement, something stronger than you and I can realize or resist, that seems to be picking us up bodily and literally forcing us to vote for this declaration of war when way down deep in our hearts we are just as opposed to it as are our people back home.

Mrs. Jeannette Rankin, one of the few members of Congress to vote against war, says she still believes, as many do, that had the vote been a secret ballot and not a roll call which required members to proclaim themselves for or against the propagandized and already feverish demands of the war faction, the result might have been different.

To many of these people, as to many since, the idea that America might not go to war simply to protect property but only to defend lives has a peculiarly inconsistent ring about it. For the defense of a few lives that could have been saved by keeping them off the ships of belligerents and out of the dangerous business of war trade, the lives of millions of American soldiers were to be risked.

These are aspects of American entry into the World War that should be stressed also if we are to stress the high motives back of that adventure. It should be remembered that the United States had become the indispensable economic ally of the Entente powers.

In such circumstances what had become of neutrality? In that quality for which President Wilson demanded it, neutrality probably never existed. Individuals took sides almost immediately. And J. P. Morgan has stated that his house was with the Allies from the first.

If we keep the picture of 1917 whole, we see the best of motives, the worst of passions, and the hope of nothing better than monetary profits, mixed hopelessly in the welter of wartime mass mesmerism. To single out any one of these ingredients for stress above all the rest is to distort the picture, whether the emphasis be placed on the munitioneer or the idealist.

A Conscript CCC?

DOES one of the C's in CCC stand for Conscription? Certainly, the first one would have to be changed from "civilian" to "conscript" if the proposals advanced by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley in the official weekly newspaper of the Conservation Corps should take root.

Except in one particular, these proposals are not essentially different from suggestions advanced by others who would turn this popular and constructively useful agency into an auxiliary of the United States Army. The point in which General Moseley goes further than militarists hitherto have ventured is in that he not only would change half the program of the corps from a civilian and conservational basis of work to a "basic military training," but he would change enrollment from a voluntary basis to one of universal conscription.

"What an opportunity will be ours," he writes, "if we will but modify the law and pass every lad without exception through one of these camps for a period of six months."

What an opportunity, indeed! What an opportunity to introduce compulsory peace-time military service in a land that has always adhered to the voluntary rule and has considered a small standing army an earnest not only of external neighborliness but of internal liberty. If there is genuine occasion for a greater trained reserve, the more straightforward and accepted method would be through such agencies as the national guard and the civilian military training camps which sail under their own colors and adhere to the policy of voluntarism.

The CCC has established its place in the favor of the American people largely because of its constructive rather than destructive nature. To assume to take it over for military purposes is an example of sinister and perhaps partially unconscious indirection which has led to serious evils elsewhere. It is an example of that phase of thought which reasons that because a certain discipline is good for some it should be extended to all. Such is the essence of dictatorship. Little wonder that educational and peace leaders are protesting the suggestion that the CCC be turned into a military or semi-military organ!

Sawdust Cakes: Coming Up

THE old line of Foote's nonsense tale, "So she went into the garden to get a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie," is to be succeeded by a new line from history. If the experiments which Professor Bergius, the Heidelberg chemist, mentioned to Harvard savants last week become household knowledge, children will chant, "So she went into the forest to get a scrub pine to make some griddle cakes and sirup."

Already sufficient experiments have been completed to prove rather conclusively to chemists that carbohydrates, proteins and fats can all be obtained from sawdust, but it takes ordinary folk a little time to get used to associating pleasantly sawdust with sandwiches. They have to think it through.

The professor does not divulge just how the sawdust pile is to be turned into delicate tidbits that will make the gourmet emit faint gurgles of delight, but no doubt there will be machines and household appliances so that one may at will grind out noodles or sausages. The bicyclist and the man-who-lives-in-the-trailer will find it easy to carry along two pounds of sawdust and a bit of chocolate. Our rural friend will not need worry about winter rations, simply two loads of logs for the fireplaces and two barrels of sawdust. Or he can use his own special sawings.

The city dweller is at a disadvantage, for as yet no chemist has offered to break down brick and cement into edible bits. No promises have been made to him that he can go out into the street to pick up food, nor can he use part of his stone house for the next meal. But perhaps he will not for long remain a forgotten man.

Snapping the Dragon

ONE thing to do with a dragon is to photograph him. That is what Lady Broughton has been doing on Komodo, a volcanic island in the Indian Archipelago, her experience and some of her pictures being now printed in the National Geographic.

On Komodo and some other neighboring islands, dragons still have their lairs. It was in 1912 that zoölogists heard of them from local pearl fishermen. In the interval of about 6,000,000 years since their prehistoric ancestors left footprints to become fossils in the sands of time, there had been mythological dragons, adopted as an emblem in Chinese art, and incidentally adding to the prestige of St. George, Siegfried, and other heroes.

Lady Broughton's photographs strengthen the hypothesis that the mythological dragon derived from human memory of the big prehistoric lizards. Imagination added the wings. Since there are still such creatures on Komodo Island men may somewhere have seen their like much later than has been held possible. What surprised the zoölogists is that the dragons of Komodo have apparently changed so little from their remote ancestors. They have long, curling tails that make the characteristic wavy line between their footprints. They hiss. They have scales on their long reptilian bodies, narrow snakish heads, large red mouths, sharp-pointed teeth, and long, thin, bifurcated yellow tongues. St. George or Siegfried would know them for dragons at first glance.

"In their wild state," writes Lady Broughton, "they are said to be dangerous, but I cannot support this statement. . . . At no time did the creatures show any signs of attacking me." Which may make one suspect that perhaps the traditional treatment of the mythological dragon was all wrong. Perhaps dragons prefer to be photographed.

The Modern Thor

Book News of the Day

THOSE supersized heroes of mythology would meet counterparts today on any properly mechanized battlefield. Mere men may never have achieved the stature of legendary war gods. But in the guns men have invented, old Thor himself might bump his match. That is one impression THE WAR OF THE GUNS, by Aubrey Wade (New York: Scribners. $3), leaves on the reader who lives through it. That, and the total submergence of human individuality, achievement or feeling, which modern war spells for the average participant.

The other impression may be left to the pictures, reminiscent of the grim photographic art of Laurence Stallings in "The First World War." From the hieroglyphs that scattered bodies write across withered landscapes one gathers that military tactics and achievements looked somewhat different to these who had been men than to the general staffs who took observations at more comfortable distance.

* * *

The text is a plain telling of first-hand experience. The violence, the terror as the shells roared down upon their prey, the physical filth, the stench, the taut weariness of bodies and minds under the strain, and the lack of relief from all this that men endured under the cold impersonality of the war system and leadership—this is the story of the guns' war.

For that is what it was—a guns' war. Men groomed the guns, and fed them—at both ends. For that much the men mattered. Horses mattered a little more; they were less dispensable, or was it, less available, than the conscripted hordes.

Thus a report, as Mr. Wade observed it being made?

"'Have you lost many men, Major?'

"He was told the number of killed and wounded.

"'Horses?'

"The information was given, and then came a really important question: 'Any *guns*?'

"'No, sir,' said the Major gravely. . . .

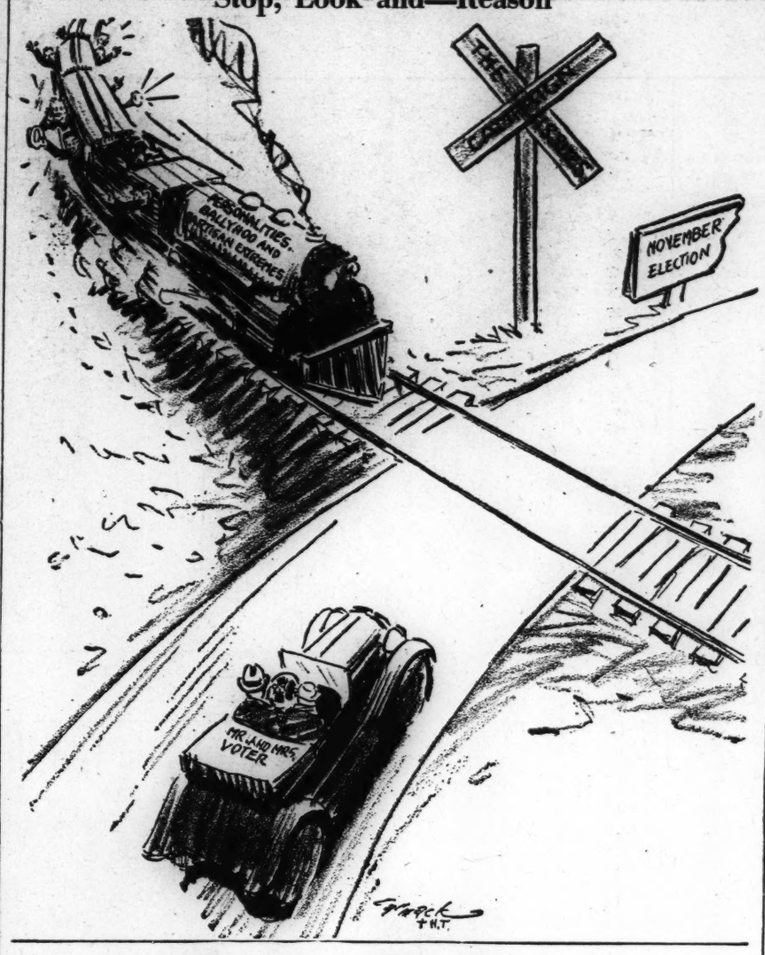
"'Ah,' [said the general], 'that's the STYLE.'"

* * *

But the book is not a record of sheer disillusion. It is the history, and perhaps as complete a history as can be written out of such a subjective experience as one man's puny mission among the iron monsters, of the World War as a soldier saw it. Edmund Blunden has contributed an introduction, adding a passage of prose as solid and salty as some of the rations that fed the men who fed the guns. If the success of the work justifies it, the publishers promise an enlarged text in another edition. In the present volume the story was cut to make room for the pictures. For they, too, have a tale to tell.

C. W. M.

Stop, Look and—Reason



The Friendly Tatras

I THINK the High Tatras are the friendliest mountains in central Europe. They are found in Czechoslovakia, which is a long thin country, much resembling a slipper, and are just where the buckle would be.

The High Tatras constitute a little holiday realm and are used exclusively as playgrounds. They welcome rich and poor, pedestrians and motorists, children with their parents or grandparents, and make everyone happy.

They all live together in what you might call a single rambling apartment, half encircling a center court. The circular crest is about sixteen miles long, with valleys radiating from it in all directions. There is a road or path in every valley and a mountain hut within a few hours of every peak, so you can wander in wild, silent gorges and amid magnificent jagged heights for days without privations or danger. In the Tatras, mountain climbing is a series of delightful walks with splendid vistas and beautiful views, rather than a test of strength or reckless exposure to danger.

You can reach them by train, trolley car or bus. An excellent motor road fifty miles long encircles them. A cogwheel railroad goes up to the largest lake, and an aerial line takes visitors to one of the most imposing peaks. A wreath of villas, of fine hotels and of simpler tourist quarters has been laid about this cluster of mountains, and in season all of them are filled.

* * *

I made the acquaintance of the Tatras on an excursion which I took with my son. We got off the train at a little station called Strba and took a bus up the mountain, through the woods to the most famous of the Tatras resorts, Strbsko Pleso. Despite arriving in the dark we could see that the Tatras were a superb place for a father-and-son week end. Our room was on the shore beside the water and the last I remembered was a late moon peering into our window through the thick branches of a lone pine tree. When I awoke there was no moon and that tree had assembled a vast forest near by.

Next morning, after an early breakfast, we started at random along a mountain path—the one with the blue marking. We could have chosen a red or yellow or brown path and each would have taken us to a beautiful lake, a foaming waterfall, a yawning gorge, or a lofty peak. The blue path led us through a great pine forest, up a valley to a lake lying at the meeting place of two wild chasms.

We had reached the tree line and were at the vortex of half a dozen trails leading up to bare, jagged cliffs, or over the "saddles" between them.

We picked one of the easier roads and zigzagged up to the top of a pass from where other paths kept going higher and higher. Son cried "Excelsior!" but received no response. Father had done his quota for the day and was descending. A line of hotels, villas and restaurants stretched through the green forests below, as a necklace of inviting gems, so we chose one called Vysnie Hagy and took the thin red-marked path leading toward it.

At first we picked our way slowly over sharp rocks, then hurried across a smooth grassy expanse and entered the forest, where we were delighted with an arrow pointing the way to a little refreshment station.

* * *

At four we reached our Hagy and took an electric car to a place six miles further around the circle called Smokovec and decided to hunt a place for the night before it was too late. We applied at the tourist bureau. A man led us off to a hotel, collected the price of a room and disappeared.

But the sun was still high in the sky so we decided to keep on exploring. We found the funny little railroad three miles long where the descending car pulls up its ascending brother. We decided to try it and after awhile found ourselves on a height at a splendid sport hotel. Too splendid for us, so we meandered further into the woods along a new road and found a tourist hut with long rows of clean beds in a large common room, with flowers in the windows, an appetizing kitchen and a delightful dining room. It was all so enticing that we forgot the other room we had paid for down in the valley, and put up there for the night. In the dark silence of the woods it was as though we were on a boat in the middle of the ocean.

Then came a second morning and a second day which brought even more delightful discoveries than the first. But week ends end, even in the High Tatras, and when midnight of the second day came we sought an iron track along which thundered a long sinuous dragon with one great red eye in front and lines of small yellow lights on his sides. We jumped astride him and were carried back to the city to do our share of the tasks that keep our old world going. But we'll never forget the High Tatras.

R. H. MARKHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

The Perils of Dependency

By Frank L. Perrin

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUSINESSMEN, politicians of all faiths, and even the itinerant casual observer are now able to get a little clearer view of the posed problem of the farmer than earlier in the season or during the last two or three years. I have had, ever since the people began to read and hear much of Mr. Secretary Wallace's restrictive agricultural program, the vague suspicion that there was something artificial about it all. A continued era of low prices and poor markets for the products of the land had, it is quite true, made a million farmers and the wives of farmers susceptible to the suggestion that only a political doctor could improve or relieve their distresses as diagnosed by experts in Washington.

Now they are discovering, unless my observations are amiss, like many others who have endured somewhat similar experiences, that they would have been far better off had the expert with no diploma and without a record of any previous past successful performances, kept away. Into these Middle Western cities there has come, opportunely perhaps, an authenticated official record of the volume of farm products, corn, meats and other commodities usually produced in abundance on home farms, imported from foreign or neighboring countries during the last two years. The people out here are studying these charts and tables and have come to the realization that they could have supplied all these commodities, and more, at reasonable prices and at a living profit, had not the federal authorities destroyed millions of little pigs, driven herds of cattle to canning and soap factories, and induced the plowing under of vast areas of growing crops.

* * *

But more important and more significant than this is the dawning realization that despite the imposition of these un-American economic policies, and despite the difficult experiences of this and recent years, the vast majority of western farmers are far from being dependent upon financial aid from a paternalistic government. In Kansas, a day or two ago, the fact was disclosed that the administrators of government drought relief funds are having some difficulty in finding those willing to accept proffered aid. In one county the dispensers of this bounty were informed that relief for one hundred farm families had been apportioned for immediate distribution. But they protested that only fifteen were in need. According to reports easily verified, they were ordered to produce, as soon as possible, a sufficient number to absorb the funds available.

This means, if the orders are carried out, that eighty-five additional beneficiaries will be required to testify under oath that they are in dire need and that the money furnished is necessary if they are to be protected against foreclosure and their families are to be housed and fed during the coming winter.

* * *

It is vain, perhaps, to attempt to appraise the probable effect of such practices as these, either upon the recipients of a benign government's largess, or upon the government itself. But it is my impression that already there is being manifested, even among those who have been persuaded to join the army of dependents, a determination to assert their heritage of economic independence. There remains dominant the American spirit of determination, of initiative, of self-sufficiency. The prairie farmer declines the invitation to become the ward of his remote neighbors, or to be classified as a pawn in a political game which he is just now beginning to understand.

Even the dispensers of government bounty in some of the centers of the Pacific coast states where asylum has been sought by those who have lost or deserted their homes elsewhere, it is reported, are finding difficulty in keeping their rolls of dependents filled to the prescribed quotas. Case workers, nurses and supervisors, facing the possibility of being dismissed as the need diminishes, are said to be conducting an intensive canvass among prospective dependents in an effort to hold their jobs.

This doesn't sound like America. Certainly it isn't America.

The Wide Horizon

Why Germany Shuns the League

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE contrast between the political outlooks of the different states of Europe at the present time is probably revealed most clearly in their attitudes toward fundamental issues such as collective security and the League or any similar instrument of international peace.

In England, for example, there prevails a strong conviction that the League has an important function to perform for world peace, that the great task is to convert it into an effective channel of international co-operation. If the League has failed, then the responsibility is laid to the individual governments, which have not given it their implicit trust and support. And many have been the discussions regarding the moral and political effects of economic sanctions or of wars waged against an aggressor.

In Germany, on the other hand, the League problem has been left severely alone. Very rarely, whether in the press or private gatherings, does one find discussions upon this matter. The League, as far as Germans are concerned, is an international organization, which in a considerably revised form *might* serve some useful purpose, but which under present conditions in Europe can make no important contribution to world peace. In fact, the League continues to be represented here as a hindrance rather than a help to international understanding, because of its associations with the Treaty of Versailles and the domination of Anglo-French influences at Geneva.

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The nearest approach to common understanding between German opinion and that in democratic states concerning the possible usefulness of a League of Nations would be in agreement that success must depend upon the surrender of the sovereignty of the individual states so as to make the League a kind of superstate.

Even were such an ideal proved practicable, it is very doubtful whether it would have German support. For the greatest achievements of the Third Reich have lain in the recovery of sovereignty which the League never helped it to regain, and it has still the ambition to win back all the losses in territory and rights lost through its defeat in 1918. To the young German of today, the so-called federal solution of the problem of collective peace through the abandonment of state sovereignty and of such rights as declaring war, appears fantastic and unreal. He declares his firm desire for peace, but points with pride to the fact that such achievements as the introduction of military conscription and the remilitarization of the Rhineland were increases of national sovereignty which no international organization would ever have sanctioned. That is not *Realpolitik* to him!

National Socialist *Weltanschauung* (outlook on life) with its supreme emphasis upon nationalism and its condemnation of the democratic principle of equality, naturally favors the substitution of conferences of the big European powers to collective discussions through the League, as a method of maintaining peace. It has repeatedly rejected the idea that "peace is one and indivisible"—that an understanding which is to be permanent must embrace the whole of Europe, including Soviet Russia.

Instead of this, it proposes bilateral agreements and propagandizes for the division of Europe into Communist and anti-Communist, or the exclusion of Russia from Europe altogether. Recent discussions between Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary suggested the possibility of such an anti-bolshevist bloc in central Europe.

The fundamental problem today, it is admitted the world over, relates to the distribution of power—either in the form of military power or of the economic resources upon which this depends. Germany agrees with the rest of the world in this analysis of the situation, and simultaneously rejects the present League of Nations because it has done little, in its opinion, to alter matters.

* * *

Herr Hitler's statement on May 21, 1935, on this subject is still applicable. "The German Government is ready at all times to take part in a system of collective co-operation for the safeguarding of European peace but considers it necessary to conform to the law of perpetual evolution by keeping open the way to treaty revision." This means reconsideration of the European status quo prevailing during the past eighteen years.

It would mean granting to Germany such "rights" as she considered fitting to a great nation. Among them is particularly demanded a greater share in the world's economic resources, especially in industrial raw materials. In this matter, however, the Third Reich is concerned with the return of pre-war colonies as much for reasons of prestige as of economic necessity, and the idea of administering such restored possessions as mandates under the League is not popular here.

Through the extension of the period of military conscription from one to two years as of October 1, and other measures of a similar sort, Germany is well on the way to becoming the greatest military power on this continent during the next three or four years. The fulfillment of the ideal of "a nation in arms," so often talked about here, appears to many Germans to make reliance upon their own military strength rather than upon European co-operation the course to be followed.

(A German translation of this article is on page 10)